The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Who shall be the next Speaker.

—Reed bird hunters are loading up.

—Private theatricals amuse Cape May visitors.

—Dr. J. C. Ayer is regaining his health rapidly.

—Secretary Fish is at his home on the Hudson.

—Wheeler has gone up—to the top of Mount Washington.

—Remember the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

—Uncle Psalmmy is what the clergy call the veteran centenarian.

—One peach in London costs twenty-five cents. Let us be thankful.

—The New York State Republican Convention meets at Saratoga to-day.

—The camp meeting season has been fairly inaugurated in this locality.

—The Athletics have now beaten every club in the arena except the St. Louis.

—Friendship Park was the center of attraction yesterday for lovers of sport on the turf.

—Carl Schurz has written to a Boston lecture bureau that he will not be able to lecture next season.

—The United States, "get away" with more than one third of the entire coffee crop of the world.

—Bancroft Davis, Minister to Germany, arrived in New York yesterday. The Centennial draws him home.

—A great deal of quiet effective work in the way of organizing is being done just now in local Republican ranks.

—Twelve thousand persons started from New York yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, for the Centennial.

—A Michigan Grange is disciplining a member who married the daughter of a brother Granger without his consent.

—Thirty-eight million postal cards were printed during the quarter ending July 1. The factory is now turning out 500,000 per day.

—Ex-Governor Wm. B. Washburne, of Massachusetts, refuses to permit a Sunday train over his road, even to oblige a camp-meeting.

—Silver is not getting to be very much of a drug in the financial market when all the banks of Lisbon have to suspend for the lack of it.

—The New York *World* thinks fashionable ladies should be grateful to King Canute, for it was he who originally ordered the tide back.

—Mrs. Sturgis, the mother of Lieutenant Sturgis, who was killed in the Custer fight, is said to have become insane from intense grief. He was her only son.

—It is authoritatively announced that the proposed trip to the Centennial Exhibition of a party of members of the British Parliament has been abandoned.

—Miss Susan Dickinson, sister of Anna, edits a newspaper in Luzerne county, but there is peace in the family, for she says nothing about the metropolitan stage.

—A number of strolling actors are playing in the Black Hills. The blood-and-thunder drama, it is presumed, finds little encouragement there, and the noble red man is at a discount.

—A post office has just been established in Pennsylvania under the title of "Autumn Leaves." This must be one of the offices from which a "falling off" in receipts is annually to be expected.

—Miss Thompson's picture, "Balaclova," which has been on exhibition in London for three months past, has been visited by nearly 50,000 persons. It goes now to the country for exhibition.

—A noiseless shoe has been patented by Massachusetts man. It is said to be a bootiful invention, which needed among church members, policemen, burglars, and young men afraid of a too warm reception from the male parent of their soul's idol.

—Grace Greenwood calls Lorne the blameless, bleached-out descendant of Rob Roy's unscrupulous old ancestor, "not at all a young fellow gets for sta[illegible] with his wife when he might [illegible] sherry-cobblers with pretty acto[illegible] Gaiety.

—Mr. Moody received a check from a friend in Greenfield, Mass., as a contribution for his services there last week. He returned it, with the request that he might be allowed to labor in Greenfield for the pleasure it afforded him.

—New York *Commercial*: Sergeant Bates has done a good many acts of daring bravery in his lifetime, but we'll venture a new hat that he daren't walk into the rooms of the American Embassy at London and ask if "Mr. Munson Pierpont" is in.

—A Turkish friend of a Paris paper declares that the outrages committed by the Bashi-bazouks are much exaggerated. "I do not pretend for a moment," he says, "that they don't chop up the Christians, but the pieces are not nearly as small as is currently reported."

—The Shakespeare Memorial Association of England is proceeding with the project of erecting a theater, library, and picture gallery at Stratford-on-Avon. The site has been cleared of timber and preparation made for the ornamental garden, which will surround the theater.

—Wagner's great noise at Bayreuth has revided the old rhyme:

"The larynx now goes up,
The pharynx with a slam
Ejects a note
From out the throat,
Pushed by the diaphragm."

—One hears often of ugly customers, but of none quite so unwelcome as the wild cat at Mackville on the Sweet Sunflower river, Mississippi, which, being four feet long, rushed into a shop and dreadfully clawed the proprietor behind his counter in a recounter which, however, proved fatal to the wild cat.

—The Rev. Brook Herford, the new Unitarian minister in Chicago, recently said that after being in this country a fortnight he began to realize what a small place England is, and could understand the feeling of the American who said that he was afraid to go out on dark nights in England for fear he should fall over the side.

—The Baltimore *Gazette* learns from private sources that William Winter Jefferson, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, was christened in the Church at Stratford-on-Avon. It adds that both the parents and their friend, Mr. Winter, are so dear to Baltimore people that it cannot refrain from recording the occurrence.

—The New York Central Railroad has done well to place a special guard along its line with orders to arrest all tramps found near the tracks. The recent attempts to wreck express trains have rendered such precautions imperative. The tramps must be driven into highways where their devilitry will not endanger thousands of lives.

—Gen. B. F. Butler says that he keeps a yact principally for the purpose of showing that there has been no improvement in naval architecture as applied to sailing-vessels during the past twenty-five years. He thinks some of the newer yachts little better than sailing machines made for certain conditions of wind and water, and only for these conditions.

—One term of Tilden would be the first term of the Confederacy, with its headquarters at Washington, instead of at Richmond; would revive the railway days of Buchanan, Floyd, Thompson, and Jeff. Davis at the Capital; would transfer Tammany to Washington City; would be one term of Morrissey et al.; would be Buchanan's second term; would be one term of Tweedism.

—We may now hope that the backbone of the summer has been broken at last. The heated term has been almost without parallel, extending as it did from the beginning of June till near the end of August, with a geographical range from the Western United States to Northeastern Russia. Through all this time the average daily temperature has not varied more than four or five degrees.

—The Crown Prince of Germany made a speech at the anniversary of the installation of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands as Grand Master of the Dutch Freemasonry. It is as liberal, almost radical, as anything he has ever been credited with in that way. He says nationalities have made frontiers, but Freemasonry prefers to them charity, tolerance and liberty; and his hope is that in the struggles for the free development of the peoples and the liberty of the human mind the final victory will remain with Freemasonry.

—The Coroner's investigation into the death of Mr. Bravo has convulsed all England. He was the husband of a young and handsome woman, who is suspected of killing her first husband, and who, after her marriage with Bravo, fell in love with Dr. Gully. The evidence indicated that Bravo was poisoned by antimony furnished by Gully and administered by Mrs. Bravo. The counsel for the defense, several in number, cost the defendant an aggregate of £275, or $1,375 per day. Yet she got clear for the want of direct evidence against her.

—This is the feminine formula at Saratoga: Rise and dress; go down to the spring; drink the music of the band; walk around the park; bow to gentlemen; chat a little; drink again; breakfast; see who comes in the train; take a siesta; walk in the parlor; bow to gentlemen; have some gossip with ladies; dress for dinner; take dinner an hour and a half; sit in the grounds and hear the music of the band; ride to the lake; see who comes by the evening train; dress for tea; get tea; dress for the hop; attend the hop; chat awhile in the parlors and listen to a song from some guest; go to bed.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGNERS AT THE FAIR.

Side Scenes at the Great Exposition.

A Ramble Among the Pavilions and Booths—The True and False Among the "Foreigners"—What Bayard Taylor Has to Say About Them.

In a letter to the New York *Tribune* Bayard Taylor notes that a large proportion of the visitors to the Exhibition are more keenly interested in all the auxiliary features which reproduce, or in any way illustrate foreign life than they are in the mere display of foreign art and industry. The figures in costume in the Swedish and Norwegian department, for example, constantly draw away crowds from the cases which contain the natural products or mechanical skill of the Norse people. This fact led him to make a tour of the booths, and he thus describes the results of his ramble:

The Gentle Turk.

Let us first enter the Turkish Bazaar, which stands nearly opposite the western end of Machinery Hall. It is a hexagonal wooden building, with heavy projecting roof, something like one of the fountain-kioska in Constantinople. It is painted in large, coarse arabesques, blue being the predominant color. The interior, with its small marble tables, counter with sweetmeats; corner charcoal furnace for lighting pipes, and pervading atmosphere of tobacco slightly mellowed with roses, is a very fair reproduction of a cafe in Pera or Smyrna. My companion, Prof. Fisk, of Cornell University, was also familiar with Oriental life, so we decided to try a narghileh (water-pipe) piece. It was not the best specimen of Persian leaf which was furnished, and the fire was a coal instead of the Eastern pastille of mixed charcoal and camel's-dung; but we had at least the flavor of Asia Minor, if not of Damascus or Stamboul. The attendant was unmistakably Greek in feature, so I addressed him in a few words (recalled with difficulty from a memory of the language 18 years old), and was answered with great alacrity. Thereupon I ventured to say "*Kali Smerna*" (Good day) to a large, dark-browed dame behind the counter, who might have sat for a picture of Anactoria, and the greeting was returned. The proprietor, who wore the full costume of a Greek palikar, sat beside her; there was no doubt as to the nationality of the whole party. "You are Greeks," I said to the attendant, when the pipes were extinct. "Oh no, we are Turks," he replied, and no doubt they are Turkish subjects. Wine of Samos at 20 cents per glass was on the *carte*, and we were classic enough to try it; but instead of the fine old vintage, warm and as strong as the blood of Mars, which I have tasted in Athens, it was a common, turbid beverage, such as a Spanish robber-chief might pour into his band. Visitors who are classically inclined will therefore do well to keep Byron's line in memory: "Dash down you cup of Samian wine!"

On the whole, the Turkish Bazaar might be worse. A Greek of Pera is hardly less picturesque than a [illegible] already won that a whole gen[illegible]mits" cannot en[illegible] honest bread. I [illegible] and [illegible] permanent Vien[illegible] of the Exhibi[illegible]

Marine News.

LONDON, August 22.—The steamships Donau, from New York, and Parthia, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Arrived—The steamships Liberia, from Antwerp, and Frisia, from Hamburg. The latter reports that on the 17th she saw a Spanish schooner in distress. She found her to be the Josefina, St. Domingo, for Havre. She took off the captain, one sailor and a passenger. The rest of the crew, five in number, are reported to have died of starvation.

MOVILLE, August 22.—The steamer Ethiopia, from New York, has arrived.

ANTWERP, August 22.—The steamship Vaderland, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Arrived—The steamers Alsatia, from Glasgow, and Algeria, from Liverpool.

Suit Against the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—United States Attorney Bliss filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Missouri Pacific Railroad mortgage trustees and receivers for taxes from 1864 to 1872 under the old income law. The tax, with interest and penalties, amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. The United States claims a lien upon the road for this amount prior to all mortgages upon it, and especially the mortgage under which the road is to be sold on the 6th of September next. Judge Dillon has granted an order at the instance of Attorney Bliss to retain enough of the proceeds of the sale of the road to meet the claim of the United States should it be established.

No More Arms for Indians.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following order has been sent to nearly all the Indian agencies by the Indian Commissioner:

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

SIR:—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as Indian traders issued by this office must be stopped immediately. You will notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action.

Molly Maguire Murders.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch from Port Richmond, Pa., states that two miners, James Martin and James McCafferey, were attacked by a crowd of Molly Maguires yesterday afternoon. They were beaten with bludgeons, stabbed with knives and treated to showers of bullets. McCafferey was killed outright, and Martin so terribly injured that he died in a short time.

Death of a Cattle Dealer.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., August 22.—John E. Alexander, of this county, died at midnight last night. He has long been known as a most extensive cattle dealer in the Mississippi valley. He left life insurance policies amounting to $60,000. He had extensive business and social acquaintances, and his death is universally deplored.

Convention of Pork Packers.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association of the United States will issue a call in a few days for the annual convention, at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 4th. A majority of the Board of Directors voted to accept the invitation of the Pork Packers' Association to hold the session in that city.

Bank Suspension.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 22.—The Ten Cents Savings Bank of this city has passed into an assignee's hands, the depositors having been reduced $175,000 by bad investments.

Death by Drowning.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Henry Rhoades and Wm. Bell, aged 21 and 23, were drowned this morning by the upsetting of a boat in Harlem river.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Recent Battle Between Turks and Insurgents.

Confused and Conflicting Reports.

Investigation Into the Atrocities in Bulgaria.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

BRUSSELS, August 22.—A dispatch from Vienna to *Le Nord* says whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted.

BELGRADE, August 22.—An official dispatch received here claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday, despite their numbers. They were unable even to approach the fortifications of Alexinatz, and only succeeded in burning down some Christian villages.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Semlin says it is stated that the Servian Prime Minister interviewed the Russian representative at Belgrade, and appealed to the generosity of the Russian Government to permit Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army. He also asked for pecuniary assistance, as Servia had determined to continue the war. The Russian Government has replied, granting the request under certain conditions. In consequence of this arrangement the Sclavonic committees in Russia have begun sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers in parties of ten reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers give their services gratuitously. A number of other officers are expected shortly.

PARIS, August 22.—The accounts of the fighting near Alexinatz are still conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad announcing that the Servians, who concentrated all their forces on and one-half hours' march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated.

General Tchernayeff sends frequent dispatches urging Prince Milan to continue the war. The Prince appears still undecided. It is understood that only three of the Servian Ministers favor the continuance of the war.

BELGRADE, August 22.—It is officially announced that the Servian troops under Gen. Horvatovich yesterday recaptured Gurgusovala and Jastrebatz, which the Turks occupied.

SALONICA, August 22.—The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign Consuls were formally degraded to-day before the public, and salutes were exchanged between the forts and foreign men-of-war.

LONDON, August 23.—Reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs, as far as is known, is as follows: The Turks from Gurgusovatz, under Eyoab Pasha, and the army from Nissa, under Ali Saib, effected a junction, and on Sunday were four miles southwest of Alexinatz. Ali Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Monday and met with a repulse. Since that time there has been no serious fighting down to early on Tuesday morning, and Alexinatz had not been attacked.

A special from a Bucharest correspondent, who accompanied Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Baring's report of sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by Turks in Bulgaria does not include outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of Balkans and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of killed at 60,000 in the districts of Philippopolis alone. The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi Bazouks. There is no doubt but that the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue to occur. The Governor of Philippopolis wants cavalry to quell the Mussulmans. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his Government the following measures: The hanging of four leaders in these atrocities, the disarming of Mussulmans and rebuilding of burnt villages at Government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that they be executed.

A Belgrade telegram confirms the report of the reoccupation of Gurgusovatz and Trembaba by the Servians. Kerim Pasha withdrew his forces to sustain the present operations. He has 40,000 men, which force is insufficient for an attack on Alexinatz, Gen. Tchernayeff having 70,000. The tactics of the Turkish commander are uncertain. Possibly he intends to shut Tchernayeff in, while another Turkish division marches from Saitschar to Parachin.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 22.—The preliminary works of the International Exhibition to be held in 1878 have been begun.

Tocqueville and Malleville, Republican members of the French Senate, are dead. Auguste Nefftzer, a well known French journalist, is dead.

PARIS, August 22.—The elections of Presidents of Councils General have resulted in the choice of five Constitutionalists, forty-one Monarchists and thirty-nine Republicans. The Republicans gained seven seats.

SPAIN.

PARIS, August 22.—Advices from Madrid state that three Spanish gunboats will be sent to Chinese waters at the request of the Spanish representative at Pekin. This step is either taken to support the Spanish demand for restitution of the vessel stranded at Formosa, or for a few of the complications arising from the recent attack on the French missionary at Ning Kaue Foo.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Sioux Indians.

The instructions to the Sioux commission appointed under the recent act of Congress are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of the negotiations is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that an agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self supporting is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that territory is forever secured to the Indian people, should afford strong inducements for the Indians to enter into such agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without the aid of the Government, and it will be under no obligation to continue its supplies of food, while no money consideration should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking or their part. It is believed that the Government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance and schools until they can care for themselves in case of their removal to the Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal, they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri river to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of Congress and treaties with them now in force.

The New Loan.

Secretary Morrill was in his office yesterday in consultation with representatives of prominent banking firms regarding the new loan.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the World.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—This morning the Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P., convened in Independence Hall, S. S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H., Supreme Chancellor, presiding, assisted by the following officers: D. B. Woodruff, of Macon, Ga., Supreme Vice Chancellor; O. Woodhouse, of Hartford, Conn., Supreme Prelate; John B. Stump, of Indianapolis, Ind., Supreme Master of Exchequer; Joseph Dundell, of Columbus, Ohio, Supreme Knight of Records and Seals; Hugh Lothian, of Alexandria, Va., Supreme Master of Arms, and W. H. Mayston, of Memphis, Tenn., Supreme Outer Guard. At the conclusion of the session the members of the Supreme Lodge took carriages and proceeded to Broad street and Fairmount avenue, where they were met by a cavalcade of Knights in full armor, who acted as their escort throughout the parade that followed. The parade was a very fine one, and was witnessed by great crowds of spectators. It is estimated that fully 12,000 men were in line, comprising delegations from every State and territory in the Union and from the British provinces.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

The Funeral Cortege on Its Way to New Albany, Ind.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rockbridge Alum Springs at 6:15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Milton Sayler, S. S. Cox and H. Casey Young, and Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House. The body is encased in a casket covered with black cloth. The mouldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy plated massive handles on the sides. The cover is of plate glass, and extends the whole length of the casket. An extra cover of black cloth and silver plated mouldings fits over the glass. The interior is lined with white silk and satin.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson took charge of the remains of Mr. Kerr, and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men of the Capitol police were placed on guard, the outer cover of the casket removed and the body laid in state until 10:30 A.M. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view his remains. At 11:30 the casket was closed, and at 11:50 the funeral party with the remains left for New Albany, Indiana, *via* Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Representatives Sayler and Cox did not accompany the party.

Official Announcement by the President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 22.—The following has just been received from the President:

It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity, and earnestness in his devotion to public interests has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1876.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 22.—The attendance at the races was good. The first race, dash of one mile, was won easily by Mattie A., Waco second, Moorhen third. Time 1:45.

The mile and a half dash was won by Big Sandy, Preston second, Gray Friar third. Time 2:44½.

Big Sandy sold for $50 in a pool of $7,70. French pools paid $45.

The third race, a dash of one mile and an eighth, was won by Fredrickton, Josie C. second, Emma D. third. Time 2:02½.

The selling race, one mile and a quarter, was won by Arcturus, Willie Burke second, Violet third. Time 2:13¾.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 22.—About 4,000 persons attended the first day's racing at the Driving Park. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. Summary—purse $2,500 for horses that never trotted better than 2:36; to the first $1,250, to the second $625, to the third $375, and to the fourth $250. Gov. Sprague, 2, 1, 1, 1; Mambrino Kate, 1, 3, 2, 2; Irene, 3, 2, 3, 3; Carlo N., 4, 4, 4, 4; Big Fellow 5, distanced. Time 2:20½, 2:20½, 2:24¼, 2:21¼. The next contest was for the 2:24 class. Little Fred was the favorite over the field. At the start he did not seem to do well, Maybird winning the two first heats. The judges took Little Fred's driver and put in another one, when Fred trotted splendidly and won the third heat. At the opening of the fourth heat all got away nicely, Belle Brassfield leading, and Maybird and Little Fred side by side and close up. Belle Brassfield reached the quarter ahead, when Little Fred and Maybird passed to the front. At the three quarters four of them were together, and the race down the home stretch was an exciting one, Little Fred had the pole, Maybird was in the middle, and Belle Brassfield outside, all trotting neck and neck. Just before the wire was reached Little Fred stumbled and fell. Belle Brassfield was frightened and broke, and Maybird was in advance. Belle Brassfield caught up quickly, and making a fine burst of speed, beat Maybird in, but the Judges gave the latter the heat and race, setting Brassfield back for running. The following is the summary: Purse $2,500 for horses that never trotted better than 2:24; to the first $1,250, to the second $625, third $375, and fourth $250. Maybird, 1, 1, 2, 1; Little Fred, 4, 2, 1, 7; Frank Reeves, 5, 3, 3, 2; Amy R., 2, 4, 4, 5; Belle Brassfield, 6, 6, 5, 3; White Cloud, 3, 5, 6, 6; Annie Collins, 7, 7, 7, 4. Time 2:23¾, 2:22¾, 2:22¾, 2:24½. Little Fred was ill. He seemed to be choking nearly all the way around, and fell from exhaustion.

The Fire Record.

CUMBERLAND, MD., August 22.—The lumber yard, sash factory and saw mill of Peter Helm & Co. was burned yesterday. Loss $30,000.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—At an early hour this morning three frame dwellings on Bella street, near Baymiller, were destroyed by fire. The loss is between $8,000 and $4,000.

BOSTON, August 22.—The tannery of Blake & Higbee, at Woburn, was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Insurance $21,000.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Waterman's hub and spoke factory on Collins street, together with three small tenement houses adjoining, were burned this forenoon. Loss $15,000 to $20,000. Insured in the Connecticut Fire for $2,000, Commerce of London $3,000, Phœnix of Hartford $5,000, and Shoe and Leather of Boston $500.

Disruption of the Great Coal Combination.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 22.—The announcement of the disruption of the great coal combination caused considerable excitement in this vicinity, and a great deal of uneasiness is manifested in the mines as to the ultimate result. It is generally conceded that there will be a decline in the price of coal and a corresponding reduction in miners' wages. They have latterly been making only half time, and in some instances only one-third time, and with the near approach of winter there is presented a gloomy outlook. Individual coal operators will suffer severely, and it is predicted that they will not be able to continue business should the price of coal decline below that maintained by the combination.

Dissatisfaction in a British Province.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—A Victoria dispatch says: There is much excitement in this city on the railroad question. Lord Dufferin remarked to a popular deputation that the Island Railway was about to be abandoned, and that the only point to be considered was the question of compensation. The people here are much dissatisfied and disappointed at the result of the interview. It is feared unpleasant consequences will ensue, our citizens alleging that they were inveigled into the Confederation with promises that Canada did not mean to fulfill. A grand popular demonstration is threatened.

St. Louis "Scheme and Charter."

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—An election for the adoption or rejection of what is known as the "scheme and charter" was held here to-day. The former is a proposition to separate the city from the county, with distinct Governments for each. The latter is a new organic law for the city. Although the vote was light, not enough returns are in to determine definitely the result. It is believed, however, that both questions were carried in the city, but whether by a sufficient majority to overcome the opposition in the county cannot be stated at this writing (11 o'clock.)

Deliberate Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—John Betsch, a resident of this city, threw himself under a rapidly moving train near Jennings' Station, some miles from the city, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, yesterday afternoon. He was instantly killed, being horribly mangled. He has a wife and six children.

The Campaign in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 22.—General B. H. Bristow, Luke H. Poland, and others to-day addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in the State. Ten thousand strangers were in the city.

The Grain Trade.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Charters were taken for 964,000 bushels of grain to-day, of which 888,000 were corn. This is the heaviest day's shipping business for many months.

LOANS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated with the INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia, upon application to

WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Sioux Invite the Blackfeet, of Canada, to Join Them in Their Raids—The Latter Decline.

OTTAWA, August 22.—Advices from Indian Commissioner Dickinson, dated Fort Ellice, August 7, state that the Sioux now on the warpath against the United States had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep the peace, and would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the mounted police, and the officer in charge assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

Another Murderer Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Advices from Robinson, Crawford county, Kansas, say a man named Osborn, in jail there under indictment for murder, assaulted Sheriff Henderson last Friday, inflicting wounds believed to be mortal, his head being mashed in by blows with a large iron link. That night a mob of masked men entered the jail, took Osborn out, and hanged him to the nearest tree.

1876.

THE CAMPAIGN GAZETTE

FOR 50 CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

OF THE

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette

Will be sent till Nov. 5th to any address for the small sum of 50 cents, postage pre-paid. In clubs of ten or more for

FORTY CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN GAZETTE will continue to be one of the most earnest advocates of the Republican party, its principles and candidates issued during the coming political battle. It will be just the paper to send to Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers.

THE GAZETTE is well-known as the OLD RELIABLE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER of Pennsylvania, and Republicans should see to it that

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

Is largely circulated among the masses. Special terms given to Republican Executive Committees in surrounding counties.

ADDRESS,

THE GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, Railroad street, near 28th street, on TUESDAY, September the 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

H. W. BORNTRAEGER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1875. 173

EDUCATIONAL.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, N. J.—An excellent school in a charming location. Send for catalogue. REV. WM. C. BOWEN, A. M., Pres't. 158-s48

BEAVER COLLEGE AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE, twenty-eight miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio. Buildings extensive and in fine repair. Thoroughly equipped. Superior to any and less expensive than most.

Send for Catalogue.
155-s87wrs R. J. TAYLOR.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Regular Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. 152

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.—Delightful location. Easy of access. Experienced teachers. New library. Health-lift exercise. Rates reduced. Duties resumed Sept. 6.

J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D., Principal.

The Principal will be at the Seventh Avenue Hotel on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and any others who wish to make inquiries regarding the School.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS.

47 SEVENTH STREET,

Will reopen on Monday, September 4th. Young men prepared to enter any Eastern College, or for business. For courses of Study, Terms, &c., see Catalogues at Book and Music Stores. Applications for admission will be received at 47 Seventh street, on and after August 23.

BURCHFIELD & McCREERY.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, Iron Bank Block, Wood, Liberty and Sixth avenue. The work of School will resume on TUESDAY, September 6, 1876. Full attendance of pupils is requested. Information given at the School Rooms.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.
147

Pennsylvania Female College,

Pittsburgh, East End, Pa.

Collegiate year opens September 13th. Grammar School Department for preparatory training will open the same date. Applications for Catalogues and Circulars to be made at the Book Store of ROBT. S. DAVIS & CO., and also to

REV. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., President.
140-MWF

THE EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY, a School for Boys, Preparatory to College or Business, will open on MONDAY, September 4th. Registers containing full particulars, may be had at the Book Stores or at the School Rooms, 64 GRANT STREET.

FRANCIS SCHMID, Principal.
167

Washington Female Seminary

The next term opens September 13. For terms, apply to

MISS N. SHERRARD, Principal
or REV JAS. I. BROWNSON, President Board of Trustees. 140-WS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment, plans and schedule of assessments for the IMPROVEMENT OF HILAND AVENUE, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, will be open for inspection from August 23d to September 6th, at the Liberty Improvement Bank, for their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

W. H. DENNISTON,
S. F. STEWART,
L. SPAHR,
JOHN BEECHER,
J. LIGUET,
Commissioners.
175

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulations of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the

Texas Town Land Association,

The character and object of which is to purchase and sell town sites and lots on the various lines of railroads in Texas, and for these purposes, to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly. 172

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 21st day of Aug., A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN BIRNEY, of Kittanning, in the county of Armstrong, and district aforesaid, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HAY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, August 21, 1876. 171

POLITICAL.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The County Republican Executive Committee will meet

This Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 2 P. M.,

At Headquarters,

Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

A full attendance is requested.

CHAS. J. PETTERMAN, Chairman.
FRANK P. CASE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

SUCCESSOR TO

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market and 4th Avenue.

NEW GOODS,

ALL GRADES OF GOODS,

BEST VALUE.

We desire to call attention to

Colored Dress Silks

All shades at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

CHECK SILKS,

From 87½c to $1.25.

Black Dress Silks,

In reliable makes and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

NEW CHINTZES,

At 12½c per yard.

New Prints, Muslins, Linens and Sheetings

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Samples sent on application.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

Cor. Market St. and 4th Avenue.

Orders for July

FOR THE

PATENTED

COAST

Range

CALIFORNIA

Flour

Having been nearly double those of any previous month, we would ask the trade to order ahead of immediate wants to secure the Flour when needed. Its quality commends it, hence the largely increased demand.

PEABODY, HUGUS & CO.,

329 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. H. Gibson & Co., Wholesale AND RETAIL Dealers in BEST BRANDS

BRILLIANT MILLS.

Family FLOUR GRAIN AND FEED,

44 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa.

CAPS, CAPES, Torches AND LEGGINS!

Very cheapest place to procure above is at

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

CAMPAIGN GOODS

AND OUTFITS FOR

HAYES and WHEELER

MARCHING CLUBS,

TOGETHER WITH

Transparencies, Banners, Flags, Badges, &c.

Regalia of all descriptions, Military Goods and Embroidery.

Call on, or address

F. G. REINEMAN,

113 Third Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLUE LICK

AND

BEDFORD WATERS

RECEIVED THIS DAY (JULY 24.)

Also, all the principal Imported and Domestic Waters, both on draught and in bottles.

SIMON JOHNSTON

Cor. Third Ave., & Smithfield St.,

Opposite Central Hotel.

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

MOSQUITO BARS.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

SELL THEIR

FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS

Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles

The Best Quality of Ale and Porter

For sale by the trade in Casks or Bottle.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO

77 and 79 Market Street,

HAVE NOW OPENED FULL LINES

BRADLEY'S LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHT

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,

Harmony and Damascus Flannels, Barred, All-Wool and Union Eastern Flannels, Different Widths.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....S. F. REED....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE,

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, post-office, county and State also mention Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

THE Indian war, it is said, is to be continued till winter, the troops to have barracks on Tongue river. The idea is that a winter campaign is far more effective as against the Indians than a summer campaign.

JUSTICE has triumphed, thus far, in the capture of the three murderers who killed an old farmer in New Jersey for fifty dollars in money. They are to be handed over to the New Jersey authorities, and the example of Jersey justice, in their cases, will be swift and sure.

THE scope and purpose of Mr. MCCRERY'S speeches against the Northwestern Railroad turn on the fact that he has a road of his own to offer as a solution of the discrimination troubles. Of the value of his route as compared with the other, we have no knowledge. Naturally if the policy is resolved on to secure an outletting road, the best attainable will be selected, but there is no good reason why the representatives of any one road should underrate another in order to help his own road. Let fairness and peace prevail.

STILL again we are compelled to remind the *Post* that it is best to tell the truth. The GAZETTE did not say what it charges us with. TILDEN has a bad character at best, a suit in court against him as a railroad wrecker being one of the evidences of the fact. As to the wonderful forbearance of the Democratic press, it is simply because they know that they cannot invent a plausible falsehood against HAYES and WHEELER that it is not done. Journals that belittle or apologize for Southern political murders, do not stand on minor violations of the moral law.

THE revelations made on the trial of the Molly Maguire murderers, inspire the inquiry as to the extent of the ramifications of that infamous organization. The number of murderous plots developed is simply amazing. The scaffold will be surfeited with subjects, before justice will be satisfied; and yet there should be no dallying or mercy until the organization is destroyed, root and branch. And as we sometimes freely criticise some movements of the Catholic church authorities, we cheerfully commend and approve the stand the principal authorities of that church have taken relative to the Magaires. They are denounced and anathematized.

THE Prohibitionists have testified to their vitality by putting a ticket in the field. It is Presidential year, and the candidates of the Republican party ought to be acceptable to all moral, temperance and religious people. We suppose that HAYES is a better practical temperance man than GREEN CLAY SMITH, yet the latter must needs run against him, and take what few votes he can get. In the county ticket nominated, we notice a few reverends, and others not so reverend. Of the purity of their motives, and the correctness of their intentions, we have no doubt. Yet we cannot avoid the conclusion that practically our temperance friends are working in the interest of rum, and its sales.

GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF seems to possess, after all, the confidence of the Servian authorities. He has been invested with full powers, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Servian forces, and has massed his army, estimated at 70,000 men, near Alexinatz, where heavy fighting was reported at last accounts. The Servians are said to have been successful in one part of the engagement, but it was feared that the Turks might ultimately triumph. The position is critical, in that another success, for the Turks, at that point, will open to them the highway to Belgrade. Should the Servians triumph in the contest, Russia is likely to interpose, and in this event, the Turks will realize the full force of misfortune, unless England pursues her policy of bolstering up a rotten, barbarous empire unworthy of existence in this enlightened age.

THE Chamber of Commerce did wisely in inviting Messrs. EBBETT and BAYNE to meet it on Wednesday and confer with it on the question of freight discriminations. We do not doubt that our candidates for Congress are in entire sympathy with the present ideas of the Chamber on that subject. Since the GAZETTE opened and urged, that the true remedy for freight discriminations was not in lounging around Congress, but in developing competing lines, or buying up enough Pennsylvania Railroad stock to make ourselves felt, the press, the Chamber of Commerce, and public sentiment generally have come around to this way of thinking. Congress has realized the predictions we uttered at the outset. The day after the committee of the Chamber of Commerce appeared before the Committee of Commerce at Washington, we distinctly stated that there was no help in that direction, and that other measures of self-help had better be adopted. We were then denounced by a wise few, who have since learned that they knew less than they imagined, as unfriendly to the cause. Had our statements been accepted at that time, this question would be two months ahead of what it now is, so far as discussion and plans are concerned. Now, however, our advice is regarded, and matters are progressing in the right direction. We hope there will be no failure or the part of Messrs. EBBETT and BAYNE to attend, as we are confident they are in sympathy with intelligent popular sentiment on the subject, and the issue will have its weight in the pending political struggle.

WE HAVE already mentioned the vigor with which the canvass in Indiana is being conducted. Among the speakers on the Republican side is Senator BOOTH, of California, who is a real power in the canvass. In one of his speeches he pointed out the causes which attract those of independent views toward the Republican party. There are, as he says, great questions which enter slightly, if at all, into the present contest; questions that call for the highest order of statesmanship, and for treatment wholly irrespective of partisan contingencies. Meanwhile the issue is between the two national parties; and their relative positions before the country were never more tersely stated than by the Senator from California. In the Democratic party he recognizes unchanged the ideas and traditions, the principles and purposes, and he might have added the *personnel*, which were represented before and during the war. It is the obstruction to peace and progress—the enemy that must be defeated and destroyed if the future of the Republic is to be assured. This sweeping denunciation of the Democracy does not necessitate a slavish and unqualified endorsement of all that the Republican party has done and said. To justify the preference for it which Mr. BOOTH avows, it is not requisite to ignore or to deny the mistakes it has made, or to affirm the immaculate character of every politician connected with it. It has, however, proved itself the party of progress. It has confronted the most difficult problems this generation has witnessed, and has solved them, if not always perfectly, at any rate justly and effectively. It leaders have not invariably been wise, or its agents invariably pure; but the corruption which has crept into the administration of the Government has been trivial compared with the work accomplished, and the blunders that have been committed are as nothing in the presence of the difficulties it has surmounted. He has no faith whatever in the Democracy, believing that that party is instinct with all that is corrupt and wrong in our politics.

WE have rarely known a period when the local organization of the Republican party was more prompt, vigorous and thorough than it is this year. In the several wards there is a full and complete gathering up of forces, and the working qualities of the party are evidently to be developed to their full capacity. This is wise and well. It is surprising how much influence good organization has on the outcome of an election. A political party is, in many respects, like an army. If undisciplined and comparatively unorganized, it is a mere mob, incapable of achieving results, and liable to be driven hither and thither by any adverse influence that may arise. But when thoroughly organized, there is a mass of necessary work that is certain to be performed. We are glad to testify to the early and complete character of this necessary duty in this county, and look upon it as affording a reasonable certainty to our ticket, local, congressional and national. Let this organization be thoroughly maintained, and particularly let our best citizens join the ward clubs. Of late years the club organizations have been left to the boys, or young men. It is well that they should be interested, but let the staid and elder by people of the party unite with, and attend occasionally the meetings of the ward clubs, controlling and directing the active element and they will do an amount of good that can be achieved in no other way. By so doing they will inspirit the young and aid in the consolidation of the party. There is no good reason why the Republicans in Allegheny county should not give a good majority for their ticket, and this can certainly be done if all join in the organization which represents what may be called the mobilization of the party.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is rapidly making preparations for the calling in of the six per cent. bonds, and substituting in their place four-and-a-half per cents. We are gratified to learn that a syndicate of American bankers is likely to obtain control of the loan, a fact which may contribute to placing a part of it in this country. This does not necessarily and certainly follow—but is more likely to than if foreign bankers are allowed to control the placing of the bonds. The law regulates all the details of placing the loan, as regards the terms of sale, the only contingency left open being the price charged for the work. Here the Secretary of the Treasury receives bids, and the best bidder will be awarded the contract. If American bankers receive it, we imagine that more of the bonds will be placed in this country than if it falls to a foreign syndicate. The only practical difficulty in placing it all in this country, should our people be willing to take it, consists in raising the gold to pay for the six per cents held abroad. The Government is under the necessity of receiving gold coin for the new bonds or the six per cents., now out, the latter at par, or in even exchange. If gold can be so easily drawn from England as the borrowing financiers claim, we submit that now is the time to try it. Let our people subscribe for the new bonds, and the bankers who have the exchange can manage, either through exchanges or by capital, to produce the gold to pay for the purchases. About $50,000,000 of gold, or even less, will work out the transfer. The Government will put out the loan in $50,-000,000 parcels. Once that much is placed and the money is in the Treasury, interest can be stopped on $50,000,000 of six per cents held abroad, and the bonds called in. The $50,000,000 received from the four and a half per cents will pay for them. Then the operation can be repeated until the entire amount is placed, and a considerable portion of our foreign debt, on which we pay gold interest, will be called home.

On $300,000,000 proposed to be thus arranged, we send abroad $18,000,000 yearly, supposing the amount to be held abroad. This saved, in three years we would be ready for specie payments, did not the moral influence of the saving bring us there sooner. It is the constant export of gold that delays specie payments, and this is what we need to stop as soon as possible. If all that is said about borrowing gold from abroad is true, here is our chance. We can certainly borrow temporarily much more easily than we can permanently. We hope the effort will be made, and that, to this end, a syndicate of American banks be selected, if their bid is acceptable. Then it becomes a question simply whether our people are willing to take and carry the debt. This is where the whole question finally centres. If we will trust the Government, and will take its bonds, we can speedily reach specie payments. If not, we must wait for specie times.

EDUCATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

There is probably no department in which we are more severely competed with at the Centennial than that of education. Canada makes a fine exhibit of models of buildings, and of appliances and illustrations of methods of teaching. Far away Sweden has a model building, so fitted up as to show that in some particulars her educational system is superior to ours. While several of the Western States have made educational displays, many of them are incomplete, though costly, and of little value as contributing to an intelligent and consecutive idea of our methods, and the scope and aim of teaching. Pennsylvania is recognized to have the most complete exhibit of her educational system to be found at the Centennial, although this is incomplete, in that the Philadelphia public school system is not represented as to its working details at all. The most agreeable representation of our work is found in the Pennsylvania Educational building. Four kindergarten classes come first, then the machinery generally used in her common schools, followed by a complete and representative exhibit from the Pittsburgh High School. Different cities and boroughs set forth their own plans, each differing in detail from the others. One alcove is given up to reports of Sunday Schools; another to the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, which ranks as first in the country. Some of the specimens of wood engraving and crayon drawing in this department equal in softness and delicacy the work of any foreign technical school. Washington and Jefferson college has charts and plans, duplicates of which have been offered to our home Exposition. Pittsburgh, in her ward school charts, specimens of work, and general representation, has no need to fear comparison with any.

Strangely New England is quite defective in her exhibit, while Indiana and Illinois have very complete displays, and even little West Virginia proudly shows the work of her 3,200 schools, as though in triumph that she was able to establish them when the close of the war gave the opportunity. The negro comes in, through the HAMPTON Institute, aided, we think by the AVERY fund in this city, and the first and still the leading normal school of the blacks. It was at Hampton that the first slave-ship touched the coast of the American continent, and there, two hundred and forty-one years after, the first day school for the freedmen was begun in 1861. There are now in the South 64,000 pupils taught by colored teachers, graduates of colored schools, besides those under white tuition. There are 24 colleges and academies where a colored boy, if he chooses, may secure as liberal an education as his white brother. But this industrial school and its class meet most nearly the present needs of the great mass of the colored race. In technical schools, Pennsylvania shows her one free scientific and polytechnic school, Lehigh University, which makes an exhibit of drawing, plans of bridges, &c., selected at random from the work of the students, which, though admirably executed, are a very incomplete index to the purposes of this great institution or gratuitous facilities which it affords to young men to qualify themselves for the work of life by classical training as chemists, civil and mining engineers, metallurgists, and physicists of every class. The Polytechnic School of Philadelphia makes a fair exhibit. Pittsburgh is only known in this department as having begun to develop her free hand drawings, the incipiency of the technical work being her only display. Even the night schools have yielded up the ghost, and the High School is the representative of all in the line of industrial education we have, except the mills and workshops, where the reality of stern life is taught the anxious learner. It is, possibly, to be regretted that all the educational exhibits were not grouped in one large building; but still, by traveling around, a fair idea may be had of what is offered; and among all Pennsylvania has a fair display.

POLITICAL NOTES.

NEW YORK can go Republican when Evarts a mind to.

MR. JEWELL is creating great enthusiasm in his campaign in Vermont.

PRIVATE advices received at the home of Governor Hayes from San Francisco represent that California and Nevada are sure for the Republican ticket.

THE Democratic editors are shocked at Mr. Jewell's inconsistency in being turned out of the Cabinet and then taking the stump for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE books of the Union Pacific Railway show a payment to Tilden, the Reformer, of $25,000, shortly after the Credit Mobilier transactions of the road. Will Congressman Hewitt, life-long friend, &c., please rise and explain?

AN open letter, dated Jersey City, August 19, 1876, has been addressed to Gov. HAYES by WM. H. VAN NORTWICK, of New Jersey, a prominent member of the secret society known as O. A. U., asking a public expression of his views on the school question.

MR. ABRAM HEWITT has been impaled on another one. General Dix has written a letter, in which he says Tilden did not unite in the call for the Union Square meeting, and absolutely refused to attend. This only proves that no attention ought to be paid to what Hewitt says. Tilden used to say to him "shut up; you don't know anything."

JUDGE POLAND says the reports of a falling off of the Republican vote in Vermont this year are absurd, and that no sane man will believe them. He tells a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* that the State can be made to give 30,000 Republican majority next month, if the vote is all got out. It behooves the party leaders then to see that the aged and indifferent voter is brought to the polls.

IT looks now as if this political campaign was going to be less personal than usual—on the Democratic side, at least. A Tilden hard-soft money organ adverts to B. F. Butler as "that Pantaloon in politics, that Boanerges in the forum, that Cyclops of the drawing-room, that Major De Boots on military parade"—but it doesn't once call him "cock-eyed beast" or "spoon thief." This is encouraging.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE Massachusetts Republicans will open their campaign with a grand mass meeting at Worcester on September 4, the day preceding their State Convention. Speeches will be made during the afternoon and evening by MR. BLAINE, MR. BRISTOW, Col. ROBT. G. INGERSOLL, MR. JEWELL, GOV. CHAMBERLAIN of South Carolina, MR. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, MR. GEORGE F. HOAR, Gen. HARLAN of Kentucky, and Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

AT THE climax of Tweed's power, Peter B. Sweeny pronounced this eulogy on Tilden, not then the Reformer: * * * "I think Tilden got an idea last summer that war was to be made on him, but there was no foundation for it. *He don't stand in the way of any one down here.* He is a safe and prudent as well as an experienced counsellor in political matters. * * * Tammany Hall elected him a delegate to the last State Convention, and sustained his re-election to the head of the State Committee."

"REBECCA OF IVANHOE."

Washington Irving's First and Only Love.

The *Chronicle* recently printed the following vagrant item under the personal head:

"Miss Grundy says that the original of Sir Walter Scott's Rebecca, in the novel of 'Ivanhoe,' was a Philadelphia Jewess whose picture Washington Irving showed to Scott."

This publication has called from a well-informed correspondent some interesting particulars of the part taken by Irving in supplying Scott with this interesting literary picture from real life, including the American author's early love, disappointment, and the mutual vows of celibacy taken by himself and the lady who loved but was not permitted to wed him, and who is reproduced in Scott's charming character of Rebecca. Our correspondent has his information from a relative of the lady in question, and the already known facts leave but little room to doubt that these freshly published details are substantially correct. The story, as our correspondent relates it, is as follows:

Washington Irving, in early life, became acquainted with a very intelligent and beautiful Jewess in Philadelphia by the name of Rebecca Gratz. This acquaintance ripened into love, in which both shared, and Irving proposed marriage, and was accepted on the condition that the parents of the lady would consent to the union of their daughter with a Gentile. The Hebrew religion forbade such a marriage, and though the parents esteemed the suitor highly, they could not bring their minds to consent to a violation of so sacred a regulation of their faith. The attachment was so strong between the lady and Irving that nothing but their elevated sense of duty of a child to parental authority kept them from wedding. They resolved, however, that in sentiment they would remain true to each other through life and never wed.

It was during this state of their relations that Irving made his first visit to Sir Walter Scott. The latter had already made for himself an undying reputation as an author, and the former, with his literary productions, had attracted the attention of the "Wizard of the North," who was at that time incubating in his mind that wonderful story of "Ivanhoe." Personal intercourse with Irving so won upon Scott's confidence that he sketched to him the plan of the story, confessing, at the same time, that he felt the need of a heroine other than Rowena. Irving's heart and head were full of his romantic love for Rebecca Gratz, and he modestly proffered to furnish Scott with a heroine, many of the incidents connected with whom should be drawn from real life. The offer was accepted, and Irving's Rebecca, mutually pledged with him to unwedded earthly fidelity, stood as the model of the immortal Rebecca of "Ivanhoe." Scott, of course, adapted it to the exigencies of his story, but the great ideal as furnished by Irving was unchanged.

It is known to every one that Irving never was married, and those who were intimate with him knew also, or believed, that the cause of it was an early attachment, about which a cloud of mystery hung, rendering him insensible to the blandishments and charms of other women, by whom he was highly esteemed, and in the breasts of some it was supposed a warmer sentiment existed. Rebecca Gratz, gentle, and loving, with heart and hand ever open to suffering and sorrow, remained true to her plighted faith, and like Irving, died unwedded.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE MELODIOUS MOSQUITO.

A Few Facts Concerning His History.

We have long felt that we owed a duty to those nocturnal songsters which devote themselves so assiduously to enlivening the dull summer nights and relieving the human system by gentle, but persistent, blood-letting. We reckon them among the best models of industry and persistency, and an important aid to that spiritual discipline which is designed in this life for the development of patience and resignation. The mosquito is a diminutive, but interesting, bird of the genus culex, and like the late Mr. Shelley's favorite,

"It soaring, ever singeth,
And singing still doth soar."

And as Fallstaff was not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in others, so the mosquito not only soareth, but is the cause of soreness to others. 'Tis cheering of a sultry midnight to hear his tiny bugle horn giving warning of his approach. There is in its notes a touching pensiveness, and he has other touching qualities no less effective. His voice is like that of one forlorn, perchance like that of

"A high-born maiden
In a palace tower,
Soothing her love-laden
Soul in secret hour."

In short, it is very expressive of some "hidden want," and that want is blood. The poor mosquito is pursued to his death by the demon of appetite. The fierce Erinnys of a thirst for blood chases him into all manner of peril, and he dies a victim to uncontrolled appetite. Blame him not when he draws near thy pillow with his pensive roundelay and with a wail alights upon thy unprotected forehead. It is his fate that drives him on and he cannot resist, albeit thy fate may also impel thee to administer the fatal slap. He never "dares to do right," and cannot be induced to sign the pledge. Let him get but a sip of his favorite beverage, and he will not let go the beaker, or withdraw his beak, until he is gorged and can contain no more. Then, in a state of beastly helplessness, he will stagger into some corner and die of his debauchery. It is averred that he never recovers to indulge in a second bout, hence none of those who seek to appease their appetite with the life-blood have had the benefit of experience.

And now comes the saddest fact in the life of these unfortunate insects. We would fain conceal it from the knowledge of the world but that an innate and irresistible love of truth makes it impossible. These blood thirsty and brawling midnight marauders are all females. The male mosquito is a modest and retiring being, songless and stingless, and he passes an inoffensive life in his native swamps, flitting from flower to flower, sipping honey and dew. His nourishment is as delicate as that of fairies and his life as harmless as that of an infant that perishes in its purity. He has not the vigor of the female, but more beauty. On his slender antennæ he has delicate plumelets, while she merely hasn't any. We have no doubt that this meekest of masculine creatures suffers at home from the imperious tyranny of the other sex. We will not venture to draw any comparisons between the mosquito that goes abroad to annoy human kind and female beings of other species. We dare not do it. In short, we are willing to aver that there is no analogy in nature for her vindictiveness, her disposition to torment those whom she visits, her eternal indulgence in music which no one admires but herself, and her determination to draw sustenance and support from others.

But laying aside all prejudices of sex, we will regard this persistent person of the insect world on its general merits solely. Although it often bears in its veins some of the best blood in the land, the mosquito is not aristocratic. Like death, it beats with equal foot the *tabernas* of the pauper and the regal domicile of the affluent. It hovers about uneasy pallets in smoky cribs, though it has an aversion to smoke, with the same uncomfortable yearning with which it flits about the canopies of costly state. He wanders about like one forlorn, far from his home in the woodland swamps. Down by the seaside or up in the mountains, and off at the summer resorts, he enters the hotels with all the freedom and assurance of an acknowledged deadhead. He brings his own bill and takes it away, if perchance he ever gets away, but he never pays. He seeks out the chambers of slumbering beauty and makes free with the roses and lillies that lie exposed, but ventures as well into bar-rooms and the haunts of wickedness, and flits about the bleared eye and lights upon the bulbs and blotches of the sottish face. In sooth he, or rather she—for we had forgotten the sex in the vicious propensities of the beast—is everywhere restless and ravenous, exasperating with her everlasting song and tormenting with her insatiate bill. But our anger is soothed again as we think that she never has a moment of happiness, and dies at last the victim of a resistless appetite, and sleeps in unconsecrated dust, unwept, unhonored and unsung, she that has sung so much.

THE TWO COMMODORES.

How the Games of Wall Street are Played.

We have two Commodores among us, very rich men, without creed or principle. They were formerly merchants in transportation, sending old sailing ships to the tropics, with vast human cargoes to be fed on mess pork and damaged biscuit. One of them found his fleet an elephant on his hands, and presented the biggest ship to the Government, for which it burned over one thousand tons of coal a week, and caught nothing in the shape of a privateer at all; so he was called "Commodore" by the Government. The other took the name of Commodore from sheer impudence, being no Commodore at all, but a sort of wild-cat banker and freight and mail contractor, celebrated for the bigness of his nose, the cheapness of his sensuality, and his general heartlessness. A man told me the other day that, knowing the junior of these Commodores in California, and being useful to him, the former was saluted one day in Saratoga as follows:

"Colonel, you are down in Wall street still for turns?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, do you know that old scoundrel is lying?"

"Is he, indeed? How do you know it?"

"Why, one of his letters fell into my box at the hotel here, and, being a little old and purblind, I didn't know the difference in the address."

They both smiled a Wall street smile.

"No, I had to read the letter, and I got a point. I guess you had better sell 500 shares of Central."

The original party had been waiting all this time to find out who the "old scoundrel" was. He knew now that it was Vanderbilt. So he slipped off and sold by telegraph 1,000 shares which he did not possess.

That is, he sold "short." The stock dropped 4 per cent., enabling him to deliver his stock at a profit of $4,000. He now concluded that if the Commodore opened private letters it would be normal for a mere Colonel to set up on his own account, and he left Saratoga with $7,000, besides his board bill settled, all achieved on the principle that those "old scoundrels" were habitually lying. It is worth while asking whether men like John Morrissey have not some plea in extenuation for the lives they lead when our richest men are so lost to principle.—*N. Y. World.*

Getting Posted.

A colored man, hobbling along with the aid of a crutch, halted a policeman on Brush street yesterday, and said:

"I hasn't bin in dis town long, an' I wants some advice."

"All right," was the reply.

"Now, if I is walking along de street, an' see a fire, what mus' I do 'bout it?" asked the newly arrived citizen.

"Why, you must shout 'fire!' as loud as you can, to attract attention."

"Yes."

"And then go to the nearest box and sound the alarm."

"I see."

"The steamers will speedily respond and the fire will be put out."

"Dat seems sensible an' all right," mused the man, "but dere's one more question."

"Go ahead."

"What salary does dey pay me, an' when does de cash begin to come in?"

The officer made a further explanation, and the old man shook his head and responded:

"Couldn't do it—couldn't think of it. While I was gwine frew all doze motions I could make two shillings sawin' wood. Ize born into dis world on a cash basis!"

Then and Now.

Perhaps the charm of this brief vacation diminishes somewhat as we advance in years, when we no longer have a kite to fly nor a doll to dress, when the serious business of life bears so heavily upon us that we are sometimes obliged to drop it out of our calendar as a half-holiday, when Saturday afternoon looms up before us like a miniature reckoning day, when wages are to be paid and the balance-sheet of the week adjusted, when all the neglected duties of seven days are compressed into one, as all the neglected pleasures of the same were crowded into Saturday afternoon of our youth. And yet, from the force of early habit, it retains a flavor of pleasure and expectation, and, like the shattered vase, "the scent of the roses remains round it still."—*Gail Hamilton.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

THE BALD-HEADED TYRANT.

Oh! the quietest home on earth had I,
No thought of trouble, no hint of care;
Like a dream of pleasure the days fled by,
And Peace had folded her pinions there,
But one day there joined in our household band
A bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Oh! the despot came in the dead of night,
And no one ventured to ask him why;
Like slaves we trembled before his might;
Our hearts stood still when we heard him cry;
For never a soul could his power withstand,
That bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

He ordered us here and he sent us there—
Though never a word could his small lips speak—
With his toothless gums and his vacant stare,
And his helpless limbs so faint and weak,
Till I cried, in a voice of stern command,
"Go up, thou bald-head from No-man's-land!"

But his abject slaves they turned on me;
Like the bears in Scripture, they'd rend me there,
The while they worshiped with bended knee
This ruthless wretch with the missing hair;
For he rules them all with relentless hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Then I searched for help in every clime,
For peace had fled from my dwelling now,
Till I finally thought of old Father Time,
And low before him I made my bow.
"Wilt thou deliver me out of his hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land?"

Old Time he looked with a puzzled stare,
And a smile came over his features grim,
"I'll take the tyrant under my care:
Watch what my hour-glass does to him.
The vilest humbug that ever was planned
Is this same bald-head from No-man's-land."

Old Time is doing his work full well—
Much less of might does the tyrant wield;
But, ha! with sorrow my heart will swell,
And sad tears fall as I see him yield.
Could I stay the touch of that shriveled hand,
I would keep the bald-head from No-man's-land.

For the loss of Peace I have ceased to care;
Like other vassals, I've learned, forsooth,
To love the wretch who forgot his hair
And hurried along without a tooth,
And he rules me too with his tiny hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Mary E. Vandyne, in Harper's.

A SIGNAL SERVICE IDYL.

How "Old Probabilities" Broke Off a Match.

A couple of days ago I heard a hitherto unpublished romance connected with the life of one of the most prominent officials of the Signal Service Bureau. He was, my informant states, engaged to be married to a lovely, charming and wealthy girl. The eve of the wedding had dawned—if an evening can dawn—and they were occupying the same rocking chair, and talking insanely as only lovers can talk, when the fair one said:

"Albert, ducky, there is one thing I wish you to do when we are married."

"Name it, lovey," replied he.

"That is, pretty, to have no rain on Mondays, because you know, darling, that Monday is washing day, and if the things are not washed and dried then, the week's work is so fearfully put back. You will, won't you, my ownyy?"

This young man's heart was torn, but he replied: "Maud, dearest, my duty to my bleeding country demands that I shall whoop her up the precise sort of weather that Heaven will probably send impartially during the next twenty-four hours upon the just and unjust, without regard to age, sex or previous condition of servitude. If an area of barometric disturbance exists in the Middle States on Monday, how can I consistently with my duty declare that the probabilities favor clear weather with light winds from the southeast? No, angel; ask me anything but that. I could not love thee, dear, so darn much, loved I not honor more."

"Then you do not love me?" she sobbed bursting into tears.

The reader will readily understand how they progressed to quarrel and parted enemies. She returned his presents, and is now lecturing on Woman's Rights, and is a confirmed misogynist, and he sits up all Sunday night at the Signal Service office with fiendish glee, making out bulletines for Monday, announcing falling barometers, atmospheric disturbances, heavy rains, showery weather, and so on.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS RECEIVED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
THIS DAY, AUGUST 23, 1876,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.---From the very latest telegraphic advices we are informed of an advance of two and one-half per cent. on Muslins, but as our stock is very full and complete and at decidedly low figures, purchases would be decidedly advantageous at the present time. By referring to our price list of Silks notice will be taken of the fact that notwithstanding the advance in prices of same, ours still remain as before---the very lowest. Just arrived, about twenty of the newest and most desirable shades and patterns of Fall Dress Goods. Also three splendid makes of Unlaundried Shirts at 60 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents, the latter usually sold at 90 cents and $1.00.

A DEPARTMENT
FIRST AISLE TO RIGHT.
At 75, 87½c and $1, Plain Black Dress Silks.
At 90c, $1, $1.12½, $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silk.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, Black Silks, immense bargains.
At $1.62½, $1.75 and $2, some of the best bargains in "standard makes" we ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. These goods actually one-fourth under present value.
At $2.25, $2.50 and $3, very heavy Black Silks, bargains.
At lowest prices very full assortment of Plain Colored Dress silks, all desirable shades.
Striped and Checked Dress Silks, full assortment. Some special figures on Japanese Poplins.
At 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½ and $1, Black Cashmere.
At $1.12½, $1.25 and upward, extra value in Black Cashmeres.
At 15, 18½, 25, 28, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c, Black Alpacas.
At 75, 87½ and $1, fine quality Black Alpacas.
At 15, 18½, 22, 25, 37½ and 50c, Colored Alpacas. Our 22c Colored Alpaca would be exceedingly cheap at 33c, former price. At 8½, 10, 12½, 15, 18½, 25, 31 and 37½c, Fancy Dress Plaids.

Arrival of the following New Goods To-day.
Mohair Brocades, figured and plain.
Mohair Delieges, Silk Pongees, Tycoon Repps, &c., in new shades and patterns.
Red Flannels, all wool, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. Grey Shopping Flannels, 25 to 50c, all wool. Country Flannels, 25 to 40c. Kentucky Jeans from 12½c up, good value. Black Doeskin at $1, a real bargain. Cassimeres, Tricot, Diagonals, &c. Velvets and Velveteens.

☞ Orders from a distance solicited and same promptly and carefully filled.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low prices.
Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries.
Guipure and French Embroidered Bands.
Plain White, Colored and Mourning Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at bargain prices.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisettes with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Pialting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Silk and Thread Veiling Nett, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk rearl Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Twilled Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 65c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Dusters and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Jackets.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French Hand-made, Werley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose on counters.
Ladies' Fine Lisl and Silk Stockings, choice styles and shades.
Gloves—Ladies', Misses' and Men's Fine Lisle Gloves, all sizes.
Undressed Kid Gloves, Black and Medium shades —2 and 3 button.
Fans—Black and White Silk Fans, Plain and with Paintings.
Open and shut Japanese Fans from 5c up.
Jet Jewelry closing out at less than half price.
Portmonnaies, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hand Mirrors, &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

RETAIL STORES
Goods Must be Sold

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1876.

The events from day to day, in a dull and listless market, furnish very little material for remark. It is practically one continuous round of similar remark. There is no special change to note in the condition of the money market. The supply from the various sources is still large, and the demand, if larger in some departments of trade, is not sufficiently continuous or general enough to sustain any marked advance in rates. The trade of the city is moving along quietly, and with a fair average for the season. Merchants and manufacturers are in no mood to increase their business,—at least no symptoms of it appear at the banks by a demand for larger discounts.

Very little discussion is yet noticed in reference to the fall trade. That it is quite sure to be upon bankers and business men in two or three weeks more there can be no doubt, and that the volume of it will be large is equally certain. They are ready for it, and will welcome its coming.

—The trial by which the secrets and unlawful and bloody character of the Molly Maguire organization have been ascertained and exposed has removed a great hindrance to prosperous industry in this State. At the same time the long depression in business and decline in wages consequent upon this depression have weakened the trades-unions organizations throughout the country; so that now capital, undeterred by causes that have seriously affected it, and encouraged by the improvement natural to such relief, can venture more everywhere than it has recently dared to do. These aids are likely to be permanent, and their effects cannot be long postponed. The adjournment of Congress has removed one source of apprehension. The fine condition of the crops generally at a period when the greatest dangers have passed is a source of encouragement; and this is increased by the condition of the finances. The excitement of a Presidential election always interferes with business activity, but now there is some reason for believing that activity will grow steadily through the year, and close in more prosperously than has been anticipated.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The course of the gold market since the breaking up of Congress is much as we expected it would be—to a gradual decline until 110 per cent. is touched; and we now doubt whether it will long remain at this figure after it is reached. It is safe to say, as exchange now looks, on the eve of going forward of our great crops of cotton, grain and provisions, that 108 will be reached long before the 1st of November. It may even be much lower if the syndicates for the disposal of the 4 1-2 per cent. are managed in the interest of the public credit, and in connection with the funding of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of the surplus greenbacks over the required limit of $300,000,000 under the resumption act of 1875. This surplus is now $69,000,000 If reduced to $40,000,000 or $45,000,000 this fall, by the demand for bank note circulation, the road to the equalization of greenbacks with gold would be plain enough, without the renewal of the silver agitation next winter."

—Somebody is very industriously at work sending out information about the failure of the silk crop in Italy, China and Japan. Four separate circulars to that effect have been received at this office, two of them being on manifold paper, in the same handwriting, all of them anonymous. These specimens of literature are very emphatic in warning all readers, that in consequence of the alleged failure of the crop, silk goods are certain to go up in price, and that ladies must hurry up their purchases, &c., &c. All this may be so, but there are several circumstances about the matter calculated to excite suspicion. It is rather surprising that the silkworms should stop spinning simultaneously in countries so widely distant from each other as Italy, China and Japan; and then the suddenness and assiduity with which the circulars are distributed look—just a little perhaps—as if some one in the trade has a large stock of silk goods for which an immediate market is wanted.

—It is stated on what seems to be good authority that in consequence of the loss of their American trade, some of the British steel manufacturers propose to transfer their establishments to America. The British *Trade Journal* declares that it is no longer possible to disguise the fact that English steel has had its best days in the American market, and the British Consul, writing from San Francisco, says it is only a question of time when the foreign made steel will cease to be imported; that large consumers of steel are using the American article in the manufacture of axes, chisels, scythes and edgetools generally, and of hammers and sledges. Yet a determined and well organized movement has been made in various American cities to secure free trade in steel for the alleged benefit of our domestic manufacture.

—Concerning the great manufacturing interests of New England, a London cotton mill owner writes to the Boston *Herald*: "Business has more than touched bottom. It has taken a rise upward, with the promise of a moderate prosperity in the future. This prosperity is foreshadowed by the growing demand, which is now entirely legitimate; for about all the old stocks of unfashioned goods have been worked off the market and gone into consumption. Still, you must understand, we cannot anticipate any great rise while the demand is circumscribed by the lack of financial ability on the part of the people, caused by the dullness of trade and paralysis of industry. We are hopeful now, because we are manufacturing at an actual profit."

—The London Municipal Trust Company has been organized by British capitalists for the purpose of investing in our Western farm mortgages and other securities. They have sent out trustworthy agents, and branches are to be established throughout the West, where money will be lent at 9 per cent. or less, instead of the traditional "3 per cent. per minute" of the extreme West. This will be vastly better for the lender than the average rates in London. Such agencies for bringing together borrower and lender are most beneficient in their object.

—The New York *Bulletin* makes a synopsis of the condition of manufacturing industries, from which it appears that business on this side is quite as prosperous as it is on the other side of the Atlantic.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Peter Jacobs to Joseph Mim, Aug. 20, 1876, two lots on Klopfer street, Millvale borough $500

John Kennedy to Jane K. Howe, June 19, 1876; two lots in Tarentum $4,000

Homestead Bank to Sarah V. Sackett, Sept. 9, 1871; lot on Tenth avenue, Homestead. $1,000

Same to same, Sept. 9, 1871; lot on same avenue $1,000

Same to A. McClure, July 9, 1876; lot on Sixth avenue, Homestead $2,432

Same to same, June 25, 1874; lot on Fourth avenue, Homestead $500

Same to Leah N. DuVall, Sept. 9, 1871; lot on Seventh avenue, Homestead .. $1,200

B. F. DuVall to A. McClure, July 9, 1876; the above lot $1,200

D. J. McWilliams to A. McClure, Sept. 18, 1874; lot on Fifteenth avenue, Homestead. $575

Homestead Bank to D. J. McWilliams, Sept. 9, 1871; the above lot. $750

Homestead Bank to A. McClure, Oct. 17, 1872; lot on Eighth avenue, Homestead. $1,200

Same to same, August 16, 1876; nine lots in North Homestead $9,000

M. W. Sackett to A. W. McClure, Sept. 18, 1874; two lots on Tenth avenue, Homestead $2,250

Catharine Zinkard to C. Willwerth, Aug. 3, 1876; lot on Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny $3,500

C. F. Klopfer to Jacob Bowers, August 13th 1871; lot on Klopfer street $240

Jacob Bowers to Winfield Scott, May 22, 1872; the above lot $600

J. H. Hare sheriff, to John and Jacob Speer, December 18th 1875; interest of Wm Foster to lot in Jefferson $75

Improvement Trust Co., to W. T. Hasselton, August 11, 1876; lot on Park avenue Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh ..$1200

Joseph Orr to C. Moore, March 7, 1876; lot on Pine street Union borough $1,000

B. H. Fife sheriff, to Wm Zeiher, July 29, 1876; interest of Wm. Anderson, to lot on Webster street, Pittsburgh $25

F. Bockert, Sr., to Elizabeth Bauer, July 1, 1876; lots in Shaler township $550

Geo. Wallace to E Dunn, March 20, 1876; four acres in Pine township $600

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	120¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	119¾	10-40's	116¼
" 1865	114	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1865 new	115	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	119½	10-40's coupons	117¼
N. Y. Central	107	Ohio & Mississippi	13¾
Erie	13¾	Union Pacific	92¾
C. C.	88¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	58	Harlem	127½
St. Paul	69¾	Adams Express	110¾
Do. Pref.	90¾	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	84⅝	U. S. Express	56
Ins. Central	41¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85¾
Northwestern com	36½	Quicksilver	12¾
Do. Pref.	69¾	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	106¾	Mariposa 2 St. Jo.	11¾
Clevv. & Pitts	94	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	24	Iron Mountain	17¾
Western Union	71¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (A)	49¼	Cen. Trans (B)	44½
Reading (A)	44¾	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139⅝	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	101¼
Leh. Coal (A)	59½	P. C. & St. L.	17½
Lehigh Valley (A)	56¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	114

NEW YORK, August 22, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $345,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $68,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487½@489. Gold opened and closed at 110¾, with sales in the interim at 110¾. The carrying rates were ½ to 1, and borrowing flat. Governments were in better demand at slightly improved prices. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm, except Ohio and Mississippi, which were lower. State bonds were steady. The speculative interest in the stock market to-day centered in coal shares, in consequence of a meeting of members of the combination, which was held this afternoon. At this meeting a long preamble was adopted, setting forth that the Lehigh Valley Road, after agreeing to operate with the combination, had produced more than its quota, also that there had been an over-production throughout the Lehigh Valley region in April last, and in consequence of the Lehigh Valley operators representing their inability to pay the public the over-production a resolution was unanimously adopted dissolving the combination. Immediately after this the Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson Canal, and the Pennsylvania Companies resolved to offer 500,000 tons of coal at auction on Tuesday, the 29th inst. This establishes free trade in coal, and will not only benefit the strong companies, but will have a tendency to revive some of the prostrate industries of the country. The first effect of the coal meeting was to depress the shares of anthracite roads, but this was soon followed by a firmer feeling and an advance in prices. The bears, who had been anticipating a panic on the disruption of the coal combination, were disappointed. Delaware, Lackawana & Western, after declining to 90 1-2, rose to 91 3-4, and closed at 91 1-4. New Jersey Central fell off to 57 1-2, and closed at 58. Delaware and Hudson canal was steady at 90 1-2, and Morris & Essex at 96 1-2. Lake Shore was strong and 3-8 higher. Michigan Central opened at 41½, advanced to 42 1-8, and closed at 41 1-2. The general market in late dealings was strong. The transactions aggregated 70,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 5,000 St. Pauls, 2,000 Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 New Jersey Central, and 49,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 119¾; 5-20s '65, 114; do. new, 115; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 121¼; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons 119¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 106¾; Tennessees old, 48¾; do. new, 48¾; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 27.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 44; Pacific Mail, 24; Mariposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 110¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89½; American Express, 61; United States Express, 66½; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20; Michigan Central, 41¾; Panama, 30; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 132; Union Pacific, 93½; Lake Shore, 84; Illinois Central, 92½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¾; Northwestern common, 38¾; do. preferred, 62¾; C. C. C. & I., 41½; New Jersey Central, 58; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 36¾; do. preferred, 68½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 17¾; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 12¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 91¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17¾; Missouri Pacific, 5¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 3¾; Burlington & Quincy, 15; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grant, 105; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 95¾.

LONDON, August 22.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £87,000. Consols, 93 3-16; 5-20s '65, 105¼; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, August 22.—Rentes 106f 30c.

FRANKFORT, August 22.—United States new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 22, 1876.

Some of our merchants report that business is picking up slightly; however, it is still behind what it usually is at this particular time, and there is plenty of room for improvement.

APPLES—Continue dull and prices are weak at 50@$1.25 ₩ bbl.

BERRIES—Sales at 30a75c ₩ bucket, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—There is an increasing demand for fine table Butter, and with a light supply prices are firm; sales of prime to choice solid packed, 18a20c; do. roll, 20a22c; choice creamery, put up in ice, 27a28.c

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 6¾a7c; No. 2 do, 7a7¾; choice brush that will work up, 6¾a6¾; do. covers, 6a6¼; do. covers and inside, 5½; inferior 4¾a5; crooked, 3¾a4.

CHEESE—In fair demand, but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 8a8¼c to the trade, and 9a9¼c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Fresh receipts quoted steady at 12a12½c; old stock nonsalable at any price.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and presents no new features deserving of notice. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Red winter wheat flours	$6.00a6.50 ₩ bbl.
Amber wheat flours	7.00a7.50 "
Spring wheat flours, points on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	5.75a6.25 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.50a9.50 "
Rye flour	4.00a4.75 "
Graham or unbolted wheat flour	4.50a4.75 "

FEATHERS—In good demand for small lots. Sales at 56a57c for choose live geese original packages.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady demand for Sugar, and prices are firm but unchanged. The market for Coffee remains substantially as noted in our last report; an increased business within the next few weeks is almost certain; stocks in hands of jobbers generally, both here and elsewhere, are comparatively light.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10¾
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9¾
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 50	Japan	45a55
Gunpowder	45a0 50	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23 a	Rio (Pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	21¾a22	Rio (loose)	20¾
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Government Java	32		

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for Wheat, and the mills are taking about all that offers within the range of our quotations: No. 1 red, $1.10a15; No. 1 amber, $1.15a1.20. Some well informed dealers begin to be impressed with the belief that prices are down about as low as they will go, but our local millers are "bearish" and talk as if they expected a further decline. The supply of Oats is light, scarcely equal to the demand and the market is firmer in consequence; we now quote at 34a35c on track, as to quality. Ear Corn continues scarce and quoted nominally at 80a32c. Shelled Corn is dull; quoted nominally at 48a52c. Rye is in good demand, but unchanged; 55a57c on track, for mixed in prime yellow. There is rather more inquiry for Rye and the market is stronger; we now quote at 57 60c. Nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—The market continues dull, and with liberal offerings prices are weak, but without quotable change. New crop, loose, from country wagons, $14a14; according to quality; baled at $12a14 on track.

HIDES AND FURS—The arrivals recently have been small, but the supply still appears to be equal to the demand, which is light. Bram quoted at $11a12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $12a15; middlings and chopped feed, $18a20.

OILS—Extra winter land oil, 95c; current make, 85c; No. 1, 78; No. 2, 65. J. V. Lewis & Co.'s brand of winter Miners oil firmer but unchanged; white, 60; yellow, 57; summer make lower and not in demand. As soon as cool weather approaches winter strained oils of all descriptions will command higher prices. Linseed oil firmer at 55a58. Carbon higher, and now quoted at 16a16½c.

POTATOES—Irish, quoted at $1a1.25 ₩ bbl. Sweets unchanged at $1a1.50 per bbl for Baltimore and $1a1.50 for Jerseys.

PEACHES—Were in light supply and prices were better; selling at $1a1.75 per box, as to quality and condition.

PLUMS—Quotable at $1.50a1.60 per stand of two bushels.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady demand for the Hog products; canvassed Sugar-cured Hams are getting scarce, and an increased inquiry for Lard and Mess Pork is reported.

Hams—Ex S. C ₩ lb	—	Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$20.00
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Short Cut do	20.00
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs 12	
Do. Canvassed	10¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—In tres	12¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ....¼ bbls.	12¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. ....kits	13¾
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 3 ₩ caddies	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	16¾	Do. 5 ₩ do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. 10 ₩ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 6 ₩ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₩ ₩ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is weak and drooping; quotable at $2.15a2.25 ₩ bu Clover Seed nominal at $9.75a10.

TALLOW—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 8a8¼c; do. country, 7a7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 22, 1876.

The Crude market was reported weak, although as compared with yesterday there was but little change in prices; United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $2.77¼a2.78¾ and immediate shipment at $2. The undertone of the market continues quite steady, and the belief is that prices will go still higher. Refined was also reported easier: Philadelphia and Baltimore quoted at 19¼a19¾c, equal to 16a16¼c on cars here—within the past 90 days there has been an advance of 6a7c ₩ gallon.

The Barrel market is moderately active, but unchanged; countries, $1.30; city make, $1, 45a1.50, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Model o w	559
N. W Arrenson	Jamestown o w	1,000
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	466
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	927
Total		2,021

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	Balt. 996
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Balt. 1,319
Total		2,315

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs during the past week were moderate, but a smaller proportion than usual fell into the hands of the slaughterers. The sharp reduction in the prices of product has tended to slacken packing operations, and only about one-half the number of houses are now engaged which were in operation a month or six weeks ago. The offerings of product for delivery during the coming packing season at greatly reduced prices has attracted considerable attention, and no doubt tended to weaken values generally. The prospects now are—unless prices improve materially—that packing operations will be prosecuted slowly during the next month or six weeks—merely sufficient to provide for product contracted for. The sharp reduction in the values of hogs has encouraged the production of domestic cuts to some extent, articles which generally require the heavy class of hogs. The reported stocks of winter-cured on hand were larger than generally expected, and this will in a measure retard packing, for a short time at least. The quality of the hogs arriving continues good—in fact, the premium given for the lighter averages has been somewhat increased. The hogs slaughtered during the present season are undoubtedly superior in weight as compared with those of last season—a greater proportion of heavy hogs being purchased, and the average yield of lard no doubt larger.

The packing to date aggregates about 820,000 hogs against about 350,000 hogs to date at this time last year, and a total packing of 728,721 during last summer. At other points packing is progressing rather slowly, as the outlook at present is not very encouraging to packers. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date aggregates 64,784 hogs, against 47,761 to date last year.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was again a very brisk movement in the market for timothy. Prices, however, suffered a slight decline, which was due to an increased pressure to sell. Sales of prime were made at $1.75a1.80, and a small amount of very choice sold at $1.80. There were some sales of poor to fair made at $1.25a1.40 and good sold at $1.60a1.70. There were several lots sold in settlement of seller August contracts at $1.75. Clover remains nominal. There was a small inquiry for all grades of seed, but for this there were no bids made. Good to prime flax sold at $1.17½a1.20. Hungarian and millet remain nominal at 35a40c.

The Hog Crop of Illinois.

According to the assessors' returns from the different counties in Illinois, the number of hogs returned for the year 1876 was 2,670,363, against 2,809,989 in 1875.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, closing lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 89¾c spot; sales: 91¾a 92¼c September; closed 90¾c September; 92¾c October; No. 3 80c; rejected 69c. Corn inactive; No. 2 44¾a44¾c spot; 44¼a44¾c September; rejected 41c. Oats quiet and firm; 30¾c spot. Rye steady; 53a54c. Barley quiet and steady; 72a72½c spot; 73¼a73¾c September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $17,20a17,25 spot; $17,15a17,20 September and October; $15 year. Lard dull and lower; $10,45 spot; $10,42½a10,45 September; $10,20 October; $9,90 year. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾a6¾c.

WHISKY—$1,10.

On call board wheat closed firmer; 91a 91¼c September, 92½c October. Corn ½c lower. Oats nominally unchanged. Pork heavy and lower; $17 September; $16,90 October. Lard heavy and lower at $10,25a 10,30 September; $10,10 October; $9,10 the year.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Flour firm; receipts 16,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $3.50a4,15; common to good $4,30a 4,60; good to choice $4,65a5,10; white wheat extra $5,15a7,50; extra Ohio $4,50a7,50; St. Louis $4,90a8,50. Rye flour heavy at $4,10 a5,05. Corn meal steady. Wheat a shade better and fairly active; receipts 14,000 bush.; No. 1 soft $1,12; ungraded Minnesota 38; white new $1,25. Rye quiet; State new to arrive at 80c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn: moderate business; receipts 149,000 bush.; western mixed hot and warm 51a56c; ungraded 55a57c; mixed steam ungraded 55a57c. Oats in fair demand; receipts 12,000 bush.; western mixed State 34a42c. Hay firm. Hops quiet. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 15a17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 11¼c; refined 19¾a19½c; cases 23¼c. Turpentine quiet; at 29c. Rosin and eggs unchanged. Pork heavy at $18a 18,50. Beef quiet. Middles heavy; western long clear 9¾a9¾c; city 9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,50a10,60. Butter steady at 13a27c. Cheese quiet and firm at 3a9¼c. Whisky steady at $1,12½.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, August 22.—Refined petroleum 40f.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—Cotton dull and easier at 6 1-16a6 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 4,900 bales. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 54,000 quarters; American 31,000; California white wheat average 9s 10d@9s 4d; Club 9s 5d@9s 9d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 6d@8s 9d; winter 9s@9s 6d. Flour 21¾a23s. Corn 25¾a Oats 3s3¾d. Barley 3½s. Cloverseed 50s.55s. Lard 51¾s. Cheese 49¾s. Refined petroleum 15½a16d; spirits 10d.

LONDON, August 22.—Tallow firm at 41c. Flour quiet; extra $3,00a3,50; others unchanged. Wheat dull; red 95ca$1,00; amber $1,00a1,06. Corn dull; 42a44c. Rye firm; 58c. Oats firm; 32a33c. Pork steady; $18,75a19. Bulk: shoulders 9c; sides 9¾a 9¾c. Bacon; shoulders 8¾c; sides 10a 10¼c. Lard dull; 14a14¼c. Whisky quiet; $1,10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 22.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,12; No. 2 $1,04; amber, seller August and September $1,12; new spot $1,12; No. 2 do. new $1,05¾. Corn dull; no grade 47¾c; high mixed spot and August 49½c; seller September 50c; low mixed 49¼c; damaged 42¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¾c; white 35c; rejected 29¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red western $1,12a1,20. Corn opened firmer and closed weak; 58¾a58¾c. Oats quiet; western mixed 35a36c. Rye dull and heavy at 54a 56c. Lard firm; refined 12a12¼c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 14¾a15c; jobbing at 15a 15½c. Whisky quiet at $1,13. Petroleum strong; crude 10¼a10½c; refined 19¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Cotton steady; 11¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet; white 95ca$1,10. Corn firm; 46a47c. Oats dull; 30a42½c. Rye steady; 57a58c. Barley dull; 85a88c. Pork steady; $17,75. Lard quiet; steam 10¾a10¾c; kettle 12a12¼c. Bulk meats quiet; 6¾a6¾a8¾a8¾c. Bacon steady; 7¾a8a9¾a9¾a10a10½c. Whisky firm; $1,10. Butter firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Cotton dull and declined to 10¾a11¾c. Flour firm; $3a4,75. Wheat dull at $1,19. Corn steady at 43c. Oats firm; 37½c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley more doing at 90c. Pork dull at $18a18,50. Lard dull at 10½c. Bacon firm at 8¾, 9¾a10¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 22.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat opened firm and a shade higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee old $1,09; new $1,06; No. 2 do. 93½a94c; No. 3 do. 88c. Corn lower; No. 2 44c. Oats quiet at 29c. Rye steady at 59c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring September 72½a80c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 22.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Hay firm; prime $18; choice $21a22. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn: mixed and yellow 58¾a 63c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white and mixed 39a45c; rejected 32½a38c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—Cotton steady; 11¾c; sales 200 bales; receipts 115 bales; no shipments. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 22.—Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,20; No. 1 white Michigan old held at $1,30. Corn quiet; high mixed 56c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,300 head; total for the week 7,497; market fairly active; prices rule 10 to 15c advance on best shipping grades; 20 to 25c on butchers cattle, full ¼ to ⅜c on common; sales 125 cars; Illinois steers $4,30 to $5,25; Indiana $3,85 to $5,10; Ohio $4,15 to $4,85; Michigan $4,30 to $4,85; stockers $3,15a4. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 7,400; market dull; yard sheep 10 to 15c off; lambs ¾c off; a large number were reported to arrive; sales 14 cars, leaving a like number unsold; Ohio sheep $4,85 to $5,55; Indiana $4,62 to $4,90; Canada lambs $5,50a6,12½. Hogs: receipts 900 head; total for the week 8,700; market dull and slow; sales 1 car fair Yorkers at $6,35; 1 car part grassers at $6,20; 2 cars good common heavy at $6,50; 1 car grassers light weight and 2 cars common heavy unsold.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Cattle: receipts 6,400 head; shipments 1,650; dull and weak, but not quotably lower; choice sold at $5,00 5,10; good to extra prime shipping $4,70a 5,10. Hogs: receipts 5,300 head; shipments 2,400; steady and firm; rough heavy to choice smooth light $5,75a6,60; good to choice assorted $6,10a6,35. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; steady and unchanged.

WATERTOWN, August 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,417 head; the decline of last week has been regained on western, but northern grass fed sell slow; choice $7; extra $6,25a 6,75; first quality $5,75a6; second quality $5a5,50; third quality $4,50a4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 675 head, with a large supply; the market ruled ¼c better; in lots $1,50a2,50a3; extra $4,25a4,50, or from 3 to 5¾c per pound; spring lambs 3a6¾c.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Hogs: the demand exceeds the supply and prices unchanged. Cattle steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Hogs: steady; fair to good light $6a6,37½; heavy $6,10a 6,35.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 22.—Hogs: receipts 1,000; prices unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The trade movement was fairly active with domestic commission houses, and jobbing business was moderate. Prints are in brisk demand, scarce and firm. Union and Albion mourning prints advanced ½c. Southbridge fancies are quoted at 6½c. Cotton goods are steady. Woolen goods are in moderate request. Dress goods, shawls and skirts continue in steady demand.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton firm at 12 5-16a12¾c; futures steady; August 12 1-32c; September 11 27-32c; October 12 17-32a12 9-16c; November 12 13-32a12 7-16c; December 12 13-32a12 7-16c; January 12 17-32c.

CHARLESTON, August 22.—Cotton quiet and lower; middlings 11a11 1-8c; net receipts 17 bales.

MOBILE, August 22.—Cotton easier; middlings 11½c; net receipts 6 bales; sales 50 bales.

GALVESTON, August 22.—Cotton: middlings 11¾c; net receipts 54 bales; gross 75 bales; sales 54 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 95 bales; gross 195 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—11 packages mdse, M & L Co; 15 trunks mdse, Aiken, W & J; 1 set wheels, T. Hare & Bro; 5 bls stone, J. Woodwell & Co; 10 bxs 8 tobacco, T. J. Bryan; 1 bbl 6 oil, W. Jones; 5 bbls sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bbl vinegar, T. & J Heinz; 24 rods tobacco 63 bnts do, M. & McMullen; 1 bx 1 bbl 6 oil, 1 bbl 6 & B; 17 sks rags 1 bx 1 bbl Head & McE; 3 bbls tallow, G. Kann; 32 sks wheat 22 sks t seed, McHenry & H; 10 bbls vinegar, Carter Bros & Co; 19 bales 9 coils, R. Dickey & Co; 2 tcs 1 bbl, Rea, H. & Co; 25 bbls whisky, Jas. Hartley & Son; 1 bbl 6 oil, W. Jones; 1 bbl 6 knives, McNish & B; 17 sks rags 1 bx 5 wax, Head & McE; 3 bbls 6 oil, W. Jones; 1 bbl wheat 22 sks t seed, McHenry & H; 10 bbls vinegar, Carter Bros & Co; 10 ballot b corn, R. Dickey & Co; 11 bdls 6 oil, J. Speck; 10 ¼ do, Adler & R; 23 rees s rope, P. & News Co; 7 cases tobacco, M Heyl; 10 do, Jos Horne & Co; 4 do, Kaufmann Bros; 5 tons, Wilbert & W; 20 do, McAllister, G & Co; 86 tres hams, J. F. Hamm; 7 do, 8 do shoulders; 1 do do, Jos Horne & Co; 1 bbl 6 oil, W. Jones; 1 bbl, R. Knox & Son; 1 car heading, S. H. Thompson.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—40 packages mdse, W. Hays & Son; 50 do mdse, Hostetter & S; 45 bbls soap, Shoemaker & Co; 28 do, Cooper & Co; 112 rolls rags, J. Harrison; 10 bbls oil, H. Tripp & Co; 20 bbls do, W. W. Barker; 156 bxs cheese, Peabody, H & Co; 20 bbls crops, G. Mayer; 1 valley leather, J. Memphis, noting the wreck of the old Bean, which was sunk during the war is about to be taken away. It is situated on the Vance place about 3 miles below Memphis on the Arkansas shore. As it has been used by pilots ever since the war to note the above wreck, it is their wish that Mr. Vance will have standing for them half a dozen trees for their special benefit, as it is more preferable to them than any light that can be put up.

THE St. Louis *Times*, of Sunday, speaking of the death-bed scene of Morse Brashears, says: On Friday night Captain Crane, of the Belle Memphis, and Captain Jack Scanlan were watching at his bedside, and when the clock struck twelve he rose to a sitting posture, and clasping his hands said, "Call the watch!" when when he immediately fell back and was unconscious from that on. Previous to this he seemed to be perfectly conscious, and knowing that his end was near, said to those present: "Tell all the boys good-bye, Morse is going to die—they all know Morse, but he can't tell 'em."

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond s	1	H. Lloyd & Son m	1
A. H. Childs m	2	J. Painter & Son m	2
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Jones & L m	1	J. Moorhead b	11
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & L m	3	Shoen'r B & Co o	4
Phillips,

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain.

Iron City College,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. Address for circulars J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Fingers Cut Off

Milton Richardson and Wm. Flynn, two young men employed at Armstrong's cork factory, on Third avenue, had each two fingers of their hands cut off while at work yesterday.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. R. T. Taylor, President of Beaver College, met with an unpleasant accident. He was returning from the camp meeting at Mt. Sewickley in a buggy, when the horse became restive, and in its gyrations managed to so twist the vehicle as to throw the occupant out with considerable violence. The reverend gentleman, however, escaped with but a few bruises and a general ripping of his apparel, although the contusions upon his body will probably be unpleasant reminders of the episode for several days at least. We are glad to note that the accident was not more serious.

Too Much Familiarity.

Appended is a copy of a letter written yesterday by a well known South Side Alderman to G. L. Bravn, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor. It will readily be perceived that Aldermanic familiarity with the august Secretary is greater than the writer would manifest toward Dom Pedro. *My Old Cuss:*

The bearer of this is one of those useless ornaments of society that they get up in Germany. You would have been one of them if they had not run you out before you got ripe. Don't *genier* yourself, and see that the Doctor of Philosophy gets shipped Eastward, as it will be cheaper than to maintain him here. How does Swayne's ointment work?

Yours ***.

It may not be uninteresting to state in addition that Secretary Braun informed the writer last night that the article published in the GAZETTE in reference to the maintenance of infants at the Poor Farm has had the good effect of bringing to his office applicants for the privilege of adopting twice as many babies as there are now in that institution.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Show Increasing in Attraction.

The past two days have worked wonders in the Exposition. The buildings present a much better appearance on the inside than they did at our last visit. Many more exhibitors have moved their goods in, and many are moving in, making things look lively. Floral Hall makes a fine display, and is a great additional attraction to last year. The first invoice of pictures from the East have all been put in place, and others are arriving and will be hung to-day. The collection from Mt. Union College will be in to-day, and when arranged the show will be far superior to that of last year. A large lot of machinery was placed in position yesterday and more is being set up to-day.

Another balloon ascension will be made this afternoon.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last: Eccentric fever, 2; remittent fever, 1 diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1; choleriae diarrhea, 12; erysipelas, 1; syphilas congental, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; tabes mesenterica, 2 dropsy, 1; encephalitis, 1 sunstroke, 3; infantile convulsions, 2; tetanus, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pneumonic phthisis, 1; teething, 6; enteritis, 2; dysentery, 1; ulceration of the intestines, 1; diarrhoea, 7; puerperal convulsions, 1; premature birth, 3; debility, 7; from drowning, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 76. White 74, colored 2. Married 50, single 20, widows 2. Under one year of age, 37; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 1; from 15 to 20, 5; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 3 from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 3, from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Child Eighteen Months Old Swallows Three Grains of Morphia.

A little child aged eighteen months, daughter of Louis Frank, residing at No. 4 Pasture street, this city, narrowly escaped death Monday evening from taking a dose of morphia, which had, through the carelessness of the parents, been left within its reach. Some member of the family being sick, a physician had prescribed, and the bottle containing the prescription, three grains of sulphate of morphia, in solution, was left standing on the window, and the child seeing it, took the bottle and swallowed most of the contents. The parents, not knowing the nature of the drug, felt no alarm about the matter until they noticed the child being intensely stupified when they became somewhat uneasy and sent for Dr. Shaw, who was shown the prescription and the bottle. The doctor at once administered an emetic, and although some time had elapsed since the morphia had been swallowed by the child, it had the desired effect. The parents were instructed to keep the child awake all night and to give it strong coffee at intervals of half an hour. The instructions were strictly observed and the little sufferer notwithstanding it had been so near death's door, is out of danger yesterday morning, although it was yet considerably under the influence of the drug.

A STEWARD IN A STEW.

A Gay Lothario Come to Grief—The Steward of the Robinson House Charged With Embezzlement—He is Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

The Steward of the Robinson House, Mr. John Kinney, it is alleged has been guilty of a number of irregularities of late, some of which having come to the knowledge of his employer, Mr. McAndlel, have resulted in the incarceration of John in the calaboose on a charge of embezzlement. About ten days since McKinney, in whom the proprietors of the hotel had placed implicit confidence, applied for a leave of absence for a few days to attend the Buffalo races, which was readily granted. Before leaving, it is alleged that he telegraphed to Chicago to Miss Ida Mansfield, a woman well known in Pittsburgh, to meet him at Buffalo, and taking his departure he met Ida, with whom he made a short trip into Canada, and returning went to Rochester, the home of his parents, where it is said he introduced Ida as his wife. Remaining there a few days he went to Erie. He had in the meantime, however, written to the second steward, asking if "things were all right," and stating that he would be at home on Saturday. He did not come Saturday, and a number of bills having been presented to Mr. McAndlis, contracted by the Steward for provisions, which Mr. A. alleges he had supplied him with money to pay for, an information was made before Alderman Anderson, charging Kinney with embezzlement. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Sam. Bowden, who arrested his man in Erie on Monday, and lodged him in jail in this city yesterday, to await a hearing on the charge against him.

VIOLATED PURITY.

Details of Another Shocking Crime in Beaver County.

News reaches us from Rochester of another horrible affair in that neighborhood. Outrages of this character seem to have become so frequent of late as to call for the extreme punishment of the law. A young lady, whose name we refrain from publishing for the reason that she is respectably connected, and to save her and her parents from shame, had been keeping company for some time with a drug clerk in Bridgewater, Beaver county. Last week both went in a buggy to a picnic held at Irwin's grove, near Rochester. While there, her escort became intoxicated, which was something unusual, and on the way to the home of the young lady in Rochester he asked her to marry him. She refused to entertain his proposition, saying that she could get better persons than he was. The fellow then turned the horse in an opposite direction. When within a short distance of Beaver he again pushed his claims, but without any encouragement from her, as she still persistently refused to reply in the affirmative. He then made a threat to the effect that she would see the day, when the proposal of marriage would be gladly accepted. He pulled her from the buggy and violated her person. It was in a lonely spot, and there was no one near at hand to render the girl assistance. He then put her into the buggy in an insensible condition and drove home. Her parents were alarmed at her prolonged absence, and imagine the horror of her mother when daylight appeared, and discover her daughter lying on the front stoop in an unconscious condition and covered with blood. Not until she was restored to consciousness did her parents learn the facts in the case. A search was made for the villian, but he had decamped for parts unknown. Detectives were immediately put upon his track, but they have not yet succeeded in capturing him. The girl, who is only about sixteen years of age, has been brought to this city and placed under the care of two of our best physicians.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE TURF.

Races at Friendship Park—Trot for a Purse of $150 and a Match Trot for $200.

Yesterday was a big day at Friendship Park, and the lovers and patrons of the turf were out in force. The first race, a trot for a purse of $150—$85 to the first, $40 to the second and $25 to the third—mile heats, three in five to rule, was decidedly the best race of the season. There were six entries, as follows: Wm. Hosack entered s. m. Clara Morris; G. A. Brown, s. m. Belle Boyd; A. M. Floyd, b. g. Nelse; M. Wing, b. g. Billy; John McCallin, d. g. Bob; Ower, b. m. Josie. Billy and Josie were withdrawn, leaving but four to start. At half-past two o'clock there was a large number of sporting men present, and the bland and affable Smithson, in order to keep up the interest in the days sport, mounted the pool stand, announced the entries and withdrawals, and commenced the sale of pools in which Bob was the favorite at $10, Belle Boyd second choice at $6, while the field sold at $4. Monday evening Belle Boyd was the favorite with Bob second choice at $10 to $5, and the field went begging.

Messrs. Matthews, Wm. Simpkins and Geo. Johnston, all well known sporting men, were selected as judges. In the draw for positions Nelse drew the pole, Bob second, Belle Boyd third, and Clara Morris the outside.

At the sound of the bell the horses were brought up for the start, and after some half dozen attempts they got off crossing the score well together, with Nelse about a length ahead, Bob and Belle Boyd well together, while Hosac, who handled Clara Morris, brought up the rear. At the first turn Clara got off her feet badly, and before she had properly settled down to work, she was at least two hundred feet in the rear. At the quarter pole Nelse was at least five lengths in front, while Bob and Belle Boyd were neck and neck. They kept in this position until the half mile post was passed, when Belle Boyd made a spurt and had cleared the distance between her and Nelse at the three-quarter pole, when she broke badly and the horse again opened a space of at least five lengths between them. Coming up the back stretch McKelvey, who was driving the mare, got her down to work, and she materially lessened the distance between herself and the horse, but was unable to pass Bob, who had closed the gap between he and Nelse to half a length, and in that position they crossed the score, with Belle Boyd two lengths behind and Clara Morris just coming inside of the distance flag. Time 2:44.

This made a decided change in matters at the pool stand, and those who had been paying high prices for first choice and had left the little bay in the field took another tack, and Nelse became the favorite at $9, while the field sold at $10.

THE SECOND HEAT.

The first heat had not changed the positions of the horses, and after several ineffectual attempts to score, the word was given and they got off—Bob first, Belle Boyd second, Nelse third, with Clara Morris, who is a bad scorer, several lengths in the rear. Bob kept the lead from the start, closely followed by Belle Boyd, with Clara Morris third, and Nelse, having lost his step at the first turn, and broken badly a bad fourth. Coming down the home stretch McKelvy, who handled Belle Boyd, let her out a peg, and she pushed the horse hard until within about one hundred feet of the score where she broke badly and ran over the score. For some reason unexplained the judges gave her the heat, with Bob second, Clara Morris a bad third and Nelse several lengths behind her. Time 2:43.

THIRD HEAT.

After the usual number of failures to come up to the score in order, they got off well together with Bob first, Nelse second, Belle Boyd third and Clara Morris, as usual in the rear. Before the first turn was passed both Nelse and Clara Morris were off their feet and the others were leading them several lengths. McCallin who was driving Bob put him to work in earnest, and the speed was more than the mare could stand, consequently she broke badly, but got to work again on the back stretch, and from that to the end of the heat she pushed the horse for all that was in him, but could not get past him. The heat was won by Bob, with the sorrel mare a good second, Clara Morris third and Nelson in the rear. Time, 2:42.

FOURTH HEAT.

A good start was made for the fourth heat, the horses all covering the score in line. Bob went to the front at the first turn, and maintained his position until the last or second half mile, when the sorrel mare pulled up on him, and the two came down the home stretch neck and neck, the mare crossing the score a half length in advance, with Bob second, Clara Morris third, and Nelse, who had been acting very bad since the first heat, merely saving his distance. Time 2:37.

FIFTH HEAT.

Six efforts were made before a start was obtained, but on the seventh trial they got a good send off, the sorrel mare in the lead, closely followed by Bob, with Clara Morris third and Nelse fourth. This was decidedly the best heat of the day. Bob went to the front on the first turn, and the sorrel mare, becoming excited, broke badly, when Clara Morris passed her, and followed Bob in Bob's wake. Belle Boyd soon got to work, however, and gradually closed the gap between her and those in front, while Nelse was far in the rear. The horses maintained these positions until the last turn coming on the home stretch, when the sorrel mare put on a spurt and passed Clara Morris, and she and Bob came down the home stretch neck and neck and crossed the score, the mare a neck in advance of Bob, and with Clara Morris not a length behind her. McCallin claimed that the mare had run on the back stretch and the heat was given to Bob. Time 2:49.

SIXTH HEAT.

A good send off was obtained on this heat without much trouble, and the mare took the lead at the start and maintained it to the end, winning the heat and the race, with Bob second, Clara Morris third, and Nelse fourth. Time 2:43.

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Belle Boyd	3	1	2	1	2	1
Bob	2	2	1	2	1	2
Clara Morris	4	3	3	3	3	3
Nelse	1	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:43.

THE MATCH RACE.

The match race between Hyles' Indian Girl and Shafer's Lady Elgin, for a purse of two hundred dollars, although not so exciting as the other race, was productive of more fun. It was trotted between the heats of the other race, and was won by Indian Girl.

SUMMARY.

Shaffer enters blk. m. Lady Elgin	1	2	2	1
Hyles enters g. m. Indian Girl	2	1	1	2
Time—3:51, 3:49, 3:47, 3:46, 3:48.				

LOCAL POLITICS.

County Committee Meeting—Republican Ward Organizations.

A very full meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fetterman in the chair. Mr. S. P. Fulton, from the Committee on Organization; Mr. J. S. Woodwell, from the Vigilance Committee; Mr. R. B. Brown, from the Committee on Registration; Mr. Neeb, from the Naturalization Committee; Mr. John S. Lambie, from the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, and Mr. Lambie, from the Committee on Documents, all reported progress. The organization of the Republicans of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, as already published, was reported by Mr. Riddell.

The Sixth ward Republicans held a meeting last night in the Forbes street school house and organized a Rogers and Wheeler club under the following officers: President, H. J. Thomas; Secretaries, C. R. Presser, Eli. Normecutt and Jno. A. Fredericks; Captain, Richard H. Lee; First Lieutenant, James Kelly; Second Lieutenant, William Sloan. Some seventy-five names were enrolled in the marching club.

The following vigilance committees were appointed: *First District*—D. F. Sherry, M. L. Maloon, Samuel Mawhinney, George Linderman, William Early, S. A. Will, Richard Jones, Samuel Greer, George Dewrose, John A. Sargeant, John Campbell, J. M. G. McCreary, R. D. Nicholson, William Lewis, Setas Lewis, J. H. Miller.

Second District—John Richardson, Bob. Fowler, N. G. Wagner, John A. Fredrick, Reese Price, Dan. Linderman, James Munn, A. F. Dannals, H. J. Thomas, John Thomas, David Sitler, Wm. Richardson, F. Rider.

Third District—A. J. Moon, George R. Beecher, John E. Effner, Henry Meyer, Wm. Langkamp, John Steel, Chris. Rohne, Henry Smith, Wm. H. Pearson, Edward White, John Q. Everson, Samuel Morrow, Jacob Keebler, James Kelly, Joseph Caskey, Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Moore, G. Cochran, Hugh Adams, W. T. Campbell, Frank P. Case.

Fourth District—Edward Perry, William Davis, Wm. Evans, Isaac Harris, W. J. Jones, Sidney Cooper, Geo. Brooks, John Sloan, Jesse Cullison, Charles Everson, David L. Jones, Reese Jacoby, Joseph Brooks, Wm. Sloan, Peter Price, Albert Everson, Joseph Wharton, C. Mullin, Benj. Evans.

The Republicans of the Twelfth ward have organized with the following officers: President, James B. Hill; Vice Presidents, John Baker, J. J. Green, Robert Herron and William E. Forsaithe; Recording Secretary, Joseph E. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, Oliver Fulton. A meeting will be held at the Nobbs & McKee Hall, on Thursday evening, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The Republicans of Sharpsburg will organize this evening at the school house.

At nine o'clock this morning the Naturalization Committee meet at headquarters.

The Sixteenth ward Republican club meets to-night.

The Grand Central club of Allegheny will meet to-morrow evening at Wilson's Hall, on West Diamond street, for organization. It is the intention to adopt the latest Centennial uniform. Stahley's Band will be in attendance.

Camp Meeting begins to-day at Patterson's Grove, twelve miles from the city. The P., V. & C. R'y is the only direct route to the camp. Trains leave the new depot, corner of Fourth avenue and Try street, at 8.30 and 11.15 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.52 P. M. Round trip tickets forty cents.

"SHALL WE HAVE IT?"

A Competing Railroad the Cure For Freight Discrimination—The Suggestions of President McCreery.

Mr. Wm. McCreery, President of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, writes the following letter to show that the freight discriminations against the merchants and manufacturers of this city need not be borne if they are disposed to take advantage of a method of escape:

OFFICE P. & L. E. R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, Penna., August 22, 1876.

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh:

Now, that it has been settled in the public mind that a competing line of railroad must be built to the northwest, I would respectfully call your attention to some important facts in regard to this line. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad is organized under the general railroad law of Pennsylvania. The location is one of the best, taking as it does, the margin of the Ohio river to Beaver, up the Big Beaver to New Castle, then up the Mahoning to Youngstown, Ohio. All this line is on the best possible grades, and, as will be seen by reference to any correct map, very nearly straight. This line will connect directly with the Baltimore and Ohio in Pittsburgh, and with the various roads at New Castle and Youngstown, four in all, viz: at New Castle with the New Castle and Franklin Railroad to the oil regions, Meadville, Buffalo and Erie; at Youngstown with the L. S. & M. S. R. R., to Ashtabula Harbor direct, and to the whole northwest and northeast. With the narrow gauge at Painesville on Lake Erie, and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad direct to Cleveland, the west and southwest, reaching at once, through these great lines, an immense expanse of country not now reached by any of our railroad lines. With these connections in and above Pittsburgh, and the valleys on this and the other lines, our cars will run into 135 iron works and 35 glass manufacturing establishments, besides hundreds of other large works of various kinds to numerous to mention here. It will be the direct line into the coal regions of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Lake Superior and the silver district of the Rocky Mountains. It strikes just below the city, and at Saw Mill run, the great South Side coal field, unequaled for quality and quantity in this or any other country, so far as is known. Its entrance into the city is all that can be wished, either for the manufacturing or commercial interests of Pittsburgh. The location of the line has been thoroughly made, and has been examined carefully by some of the most eminent engineers of the country; notably by Mr. James L. Randolph, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Mr. C. Latimer, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Both of these gentlemen have testified, in the highest terms, to the judicious location, easy grades and great advantages of the line. As a rule, its grades are insignificant. In four places, and for short distances, a maximum of 25 feet has to be overcome. The grades of the Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Railroad are about fifty feet. Practical managers say the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad can haul 40 loaded cars from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, while Cleveland and Pittsburgh haul about fifteen to eighteen loaded cars.

The distance from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, by this line and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, will be about one hundred and thirty miles; by Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 150 miles. To Chicago, by this line, 479 miles, and Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 468. To Toledo, by this line, 243; by Pennsylvania Company's lines, 261.

When the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company straighten their Chicago line, near Mansfield, it will make this line two miles shorter than the Pennsylvania Company's line, or 466 miles to Chicago. Its managers, from the first, have accepted the fact that no independent line can be held by private parties, that sooner or later the small lines must be absorbed by large ones, as has been the case heretofore with all Pittsburgh roads. They have labored earnestly to make this a line through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and at the same time a competing line to and from Pittsburgh. To so arrange matters as to prevent for all time its absorption by any other interest has been their aim, and they believe that the end will be fully accomplished. But this cannot be done without means, and it is proposed to ask our citizens to give us promptly the necessary aid.

The entire cost of this line *through to Cleveland* will not exceed *one-half* the capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, with twenty miles shorter distance and but half the grades. It is well known that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad has been immensely profitable. Why should this not be one of the best paying roads in the country. With our business prostrated, as it is, shipping through the city of our city at rates often not one-half what we pay; with a discriminating policy which, as we all know, is sapping the very foundation of our wealth and industry, and making bread dear and work scarce for every laborer, artizan, clerk and other industrious person in our cities, reducing rents and locking up capital of the more sluggish, but not less so for us to move? With a population of 250,000, and a valuation in Pittsburgh and Allegheny proper, net, including the adjoining boroughs, of $238,902,023.00, we pay annually in wages more than $30,000,000, and has invested in machinery nearly or quite $50,000,000. One million of dollars from our citizens will secure this line these advantages, as other parties offer us large amounts.

It will require but one year to build the road, and as amount equal to four dollars from each citizen will secure the only result that can relieve us, not only for the present but for all time, and that too for a stock which good judges say will be better than our bank stock.

Shall we have it?

Respectfully submitted,

WM. MCCREERY, President.

ANOTHER HISTORIC COLUMN.

The Ladies of the Old Monumental Association Dispose of Their Unexpended Funds—A Monument to Mark the Soldiers' Graves in Allegheny Cemetery.

When the soldiers monument that now overlooks both cities from Seminary Hill was in course of construction there was, it will be remembered, a heated discussion upon the question of a suitable location for it. A number of the ladies who belonged to the Monumental Association, under whose auspices the money that bought and paid for the monument was procured, were very earnest and honest in their advocacy of Allegheny Cemetery, where so many of our dead soldiers are buried, as the proper place for its location. Their wishes failed of accomplishment then. They made a graceful concession, and submitted to seeing the object of their love placed on the eminence crown the summit of what is now known as Monument Hill. But now, after the lapse of a number of years, these ladies are on the eve of witnessing the fruition of long cherished hopes, and before many more weeks are gone another soldiers monument will grace the spot that in Allegheny Cemetery holds the dust of the heroic dead.

After the shaft on Seminary Hill had been erected and paid for it was ascertained that there remained in the Treasury an unexpended balance of about $1,000. Ever since 1869 this sum has been drawing interest in the hands of the Treasurer, and now it aggregates about $1,500. Last spring the ladies of the Monumental Association held a meeting in the study-room of Rev. Dr. Nobb, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, for the purpose of deciding what disposition should be made of this balance. After carefully weighing the matter they concluded to invest the funds in a monument, the design of which, prepared and presented by Mr. Frederick Mayer, the sculptor, of No. 6 Fourth avenue, was then adopted. The contract was awarded to Mr. Mayer, and the supervision of its fulfillment was given in charge of a Building Committee consisting of General A. L. Pearson, Barclay Preston, Clarence M. Johns and John Chislett. Mr. Mayer at once commenced work and the monument is now nearing completion. A reporter of the GAZETTE visited his establishment yesterday afternoon and learned from him that when finished it will be about seventeen and a half feet high. It is made of the finest Massillon stone. When complete and in position it will present a very handsome and imposing appearance. The cost of it will be about $1,500. The base is octagonal in shape, and runs into four pillars, on each of which is a mortar. Between them are cannon balls. Resting on the pillars is the die, on two sides of which are carved bass-reliefs representing the four branches of the military service of the Government—the navy, infantry, artillery and cavalry. The other two sides, yet untouched, are intended for the inscriptions, which have not been adopted yet. The top of the die is decorated on each side with wreaths of oak, ivy, flowers and laurel. Another octagonal base surmounts the die, and on this is to rest a figure of Fame, in a sitting posture, with a trumpet in one hand and a wreath in the other. The pedestal is about nine feet and the figure about six feet high, making, with the foundation, a total height of about seventeen and a half feet. The pedestal is nearly finished, but the block of stone, out of which a shapely representation of Fame is to be carved, has not yet resounded to the sculptor's mallet and chisel. Mr. Mayer said he thought the monument would be finished by the middle of October. It is quite heavy, and will endure long after those who projected and made it have passed away. The precise spot where it will be placed in Allegheny Cemetery has not yet been determined, but it will be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of the soldiers' graves. The Managers of the Cemetery will doubtless be requested to sustain the expense of a foundation for it.

The St. Charles.

Great accommodations are enjoyed by all visitors and strangers in the city who stop at the St. Charles, corner of Wood and Third streets. The new proprietor, Mr. Montgomery, has made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of guests, which is highly appreciated by his patrons and adds greatly to the popularity of the House.

Trains for Patterson's Grove Camp Meeting leave Fourth avenue and Try street at 8.30 and 11.15 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.52 P. M.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

J. L. Lytle & Co., bankrupts, city. Petition of Jos. L. Lytle to restrain T. B. Young from interfering with his personal property. Time for argument fixed for the 29d inst.

Rogers & Birchfield, bankrupt, city Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed absolute.

J. W. Kinney vs. the steamer Wm. Wagoner, in admiralty. F. M. Milliken, James Coleman and S. V. Carter allowed to intervene for wages due.

Chares E. Hatch and William Enches filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and Leonard W. Mason, partners as Hatch, Mason & Co., of Corry, Erie county. Usual order granted.

Sweet, Cook & Co. vs. J. Dorsey Pastorius. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

W. H. Brill & Co., debtors, Allegheny city. Composition proceedings confirmed.

W. C. Bryson, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for sale of personal property and real estate.

M. Veiock, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Composition meeting ordered before Register Shaffer on the 6th prox.

Wettach, Gotch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. Petition for payment; papers referred to Register Harper.

Fred. Felte, bankrupt. Report of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Fd. T. Hall, bankrupt, Crawford county. Rule to show cause why the rule as to the expunging of certain proofs and why specifications to bankrupts discharged should not be dismissed.

Isaac A. Reed, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Composition with creditors confirmed.

Gibbs & Sterret, Manufacturing Company, et al. vs. Peter Grace, debtor, Butler county. Order made referring to Register Maxwell the matter as to the sufficiency of the creditors joining in bankruptcy.

Wm. Lockards, debtor, Greene county. Composition meeting fixed for the 5th prox. before Register Shafer.

Joseph Funkhauser, bankrupt, Beaver county. Petition of John Glass, assignee ascertainment of alleged liens, &c., referred to Register Knox.

Adam Fahey, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Rule granted to show cause why the preliminary injunction in the case of Gerlach & Seiter should not be dissolved. Returnable in 10 days.

In the matter of the petition of John K. Wallace et al. vs. John Johnson & Co., debtors, Venango county. Denial of bankruptcy.

Court Brevities.

MARTIN LOEFFLER brought an action of trespass in Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, against Richard H. Jones, to recover damages. He alleges that Jones, who was a candidate for the legislature, borrowed a horse and buggy with a view to canvass the district, and that instead of stopping at seven miles he drove her about sixty miles in consequence of which the mare died in a day or two after. The mare was valued at $175. A capias was issued.

THERE are two peculiar cases in the jail at present, one is the man committed by Justice Davidson last week and the other was committed by the Mayor on Sunday for ten days on a charge of vagrancy. Neither of them will speak and either will not or cannot send not to hear. The latter was dressed in the U. S. uniform, and it is suspected that he is a deserter. Dr. McKelvy, the Jail Physician, says both the men seem to him all right, and are perfectly well as far as he can ascertain. Neither of them appears to hear what is said to him, not even when his meals are announced. When their food is brought to them they do not seem to notice it, and unless one of their fellow prisoners will put it in their hands and then start it towards their mouths they do not seem at all interested in the matter, one way or the other. The opinion of the physician is that they are a pair of frauds, but their object in practicing this deception is not apparent.

FIXING SALARIES.

Wrestling With the Wages of Allegheny Officials.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the question of reducing the salaries of city officers for the next year. Chairman Slack presided. He read the resolution directing the committee to consider the question of fixing the salaries, and Controller Brown then submitted a list of the city officers, our city at rates often not one-half what we pay; with a discriminating policy which, as we all know, is sapping the very foundation of our wealth and industry, and making bread dear and work scarce for every laborer, artizan, clerk and other industrious person in our cities, reducing rents and locking up capital of the more sluggish, but not less so for us to move? With a population of 250,000, and a valuation in Pittsburgh and Allegheny proper, net, including the adjoining boroughs, of $238,902,023.00, we pay annually in wages more than $30,000,000, and has invested in machinery nearly or quite $50,000,000. One million of dollars from our citizens will secure this line these advantages, as other parties offer us large amounts.

It will require but one year to build the road, and as amount equal to four dollars from each citizen will secure the only result that can relieve us, not only for the present but for all time, and that too for a stock which good judges say will be better than our bank stock.

Shall we have it?

Respectfully submitted,

WM. MCCREERY, President.

ANOTHER HISTORIC COLUMN.

The Ladies of the Old Monumental Association Dispose of Their Unexpended Funds—A Monument to Mark the Soldiers' Graves in Allegheny Cemetery.

When the soldiers monument that now overlooks both cities from Seminary Hill was in course of construction there was, it will be remembered, a heated discussion upon the question of a suitable location for it. A number of the ladies who belonged to the Monumental Association, under whose auspices the money that bought and paid for the monument was procured, were very earnest and honest in their advocacy of Allegheny Cemetery, where so many of our dead soldiers are buried, as the proper place for its location. Their wishes failed of accomplishment then. They made a graceful concession, and submitted to seeing the object of their love placed on the eminence crown the summit of what is now known as Monument Hill. But now, after the lapse of a number of years, these ladies are on the eve of witnessing the fruition of long cherished hopes, and before many more weeks are gone another soldiers monument will grace the spot that in Allegheny Cemetery holds the dust of the heroic dead.

After the shaft on Seminary Hill had been erected and paid for it was ascertained that there remained in the Treasury an unexpended balance of about $1,000. Ever since 1869 this sum has been drawing interest in the hands of the Treasurer, and now it aggregates about $1,500. Last spring the ladies of the Monumental Association held a meeting in the study-room of Rev. Dr. Nobb, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, for the purpose of deciding what disposition should be made of this balance. After carefully weighing the matter they concluded to invest the funds in a monument, the design of which, prepared and presented by Mr. Frederick Mayer, the sculptor, of No. 6 Fourth avenue, was then adopted. The contract was awarded to Mr. Mayer, and the supervision of its fulfillment was given in charge of a Building Committee consisting of General A. L. Pearson, Barclay Preston, Clarence M. Johns and John Chislett. Mr. Mayer at once commenced work and the monument is now nearing completion. A reporter of the GAZETTE visited his establishment yesterday afternoon and learned from him that when finished it will be about seventeen and a half feet high. It is made of the finest Massillon stone. When complete and in position it will present a very handsome and imposing appearance. The cost of it will be about $1,500. The base is octagonal in shape, and runs into four pillars, on each of which is a mortar. Between them are cannon balls. Resting on the pillars is the die, on two sides of which are carved bass-reliefs representing the four branches of the military service of the Government—the navy, infantry, artillery and cavalry. The other two sides, yet untouched, are intended for the inscriptions, which have not been adopted yet. The top of the die is decorated on each side with wreaths of oak, ivy, flowers and laurel. Another octagonal base surmounts the die, and on this is to rest a figure of Fame, in a sitting posture, with a trumpet in one hand and a wreath in the other. The pedestal is about nine feet and the figure about six feet high, making, with the foundation, a total height of about seventeen and a half feet. The pedestal is nearly finished, but the block of stone, out of which a shapely representation of Fame is to be carved, has not yet resounded to the sculptor's mallet and chisel. Mr. Mayer said he thought the monument would be finished by the middle of October. It is quite heavy, and will endure long after those who projected and made it have passed away. The precise spot where it will be placed in Allegheny Cemetery has not yet been determined, but it will be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of the soldiers' graves. The Managers of the Cemetery will doubtless be requested to sustain the expense of a foundation for it.

The St. Charles.

Great accommodations are enjoyed by all visitors and strangers in the city who stop at the St. Charles, corner of Wood and Third streets. The new proprietor, Mr. Montgomery, has made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of guests, which is highly appreciated by his patrons and adds greatly to the popularity of the House.

Trains for Patterson's Grove Camp Meeting leave Fourth avenue and Try street at 8.30 and 11.15 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.52 P. M.

The New Camp Meeting Grounds on the P., V. & C. R'y will be dedicated to-morrow by Bishop Peck, and a large attendance is expected. Visitors to the camp will avoid the river transfer and a tedious walk from the river landing by taking the trains direct from Fourth avenue and Try streets. Round trip tickets forty cents.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The camp meetings at Arnold Park and Patterson's Grove open to-day.

····Ten thousand dollars in silver passed in through the doors of the Custom House yesterday.

····An old man named Nettles tried to hang himself in the McKeesport lock-up on Monday night.

····Councilmen about to go East are besieging the city clerk's for certificates, not of character, but of membership of Councils.

····Mr. Henry Core, Ellensborough, Richie county, W. V., had a cataract successfully extracted from his right eye yesterday by Dr. Sadler, the oculist.

····Two pea-fowls were received as a gift by the Allegheny Park Commission yesterday, from a gentleman residing near Chicago. They were placed in West Park.

····The Cincinnati express on the Pan handle railroad was delayed about three hours yesterday morning by the washing away of a bridge at Edgerton creek, about a mile east of Steubenville.

····Mr. John Roberts, of Clarion county, Pa., who had a cataract extracted by Dr Sadler, Sunday morning last, can already recognize persons. The wound is healed. He has had no pain whatever.

····During Monday night some scoundrel stole the silver-plated mouth-piece from the drinking fountain in the Allegheny North Park, near Federal street. The thief had better return it as he is known.

····A lady who has been for years identified in movements for the relief of the poor of this city, yesterday told one of our reporters that the indications are that next winter will be the most severe of any since the panic.

····Henry Bishop, the man who was injured by the bursting of a fly wheel at Shoenberger's mill Monday, died yesterday from the injuries received. The Coroner held an inquest on the body. Verdict accidental death.

····The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Wm. Woodward, the man who committed suicide on the South Side by cutting his throat, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

····A drunken man driving a wagon containing a coffin and a small-box corpse mystified the Twelfth ward police on Monday night about 12 o'clock. They cantered after him until they found out what his vehicle contained, when they let him alone.

····The Ninth ward, Allegheny, was excited yesterday by the reported appearance of a ghost walking on the railroad tracks on the night previous, and prophesying accidents on the road. A load of shot would probably convince his ghostship that that was not an accident anyhow.

····Harry Saint, son of W. W. Saint, of 553 East Ohio street, Allegheny, was drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river at Herr's Island, about 7 o'clock Monday evening. He was accompanied by his father and four cousins, and by some means got into a hole made by a dredge boat and drowned before any of his companions could reach him. The body was recovered soon after and removed to his father's residence.

····The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is making a general reduction of salaries for all mechanical and some of its clerical employes. The sliding scale of pay of engineers has been reduced from $4 to $3.50, conductors from $3.50 to $3, firemen and brakemen from $2.25 to $1.75. There will not be a general reduction of the salaries of the larger clerical force of the company, though several of this class of the employes of the company will be affected.

····A German and an Irish coal miner, named respectively Miller and Clark, employed in one of the mines of the Castle Shannon Coal Company, having had a difficulty, decided to settle the matter according to the rules of the "P. R.," and on Monday, accompanied by about a hundred men, repaired to a grove near Hays station, on the P., V. & C. R. R., where the matter was decided after thirty-two rounds had been fought. Miller was the victor.

····While re-laying water pipe yesterday on Second street, formerly Penn Street, Superintendent Atkinson uncovered at a depth of what was originally ten feet from the surface, a stone and brick drain, leading from the site of old Fort Duquesne. Portions of a wall were also uncovered. The stone was laid in cement, and the workmanship was very superior; the bricks also were perfect and well laid. In the sewer were the skeletons of two or three old shoes of a peculiar pattern of "pegged" work, the soles and heels being broad. One of these relics bore a solid copper locule, which is now in Mr. Atkinson's possession.

PERSONAL